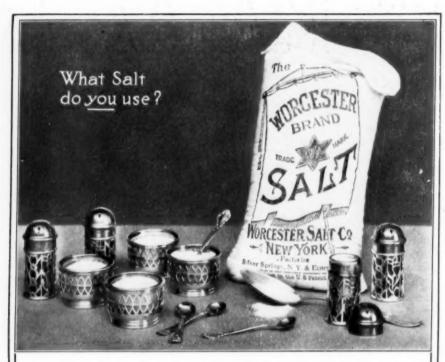
FEB 5 1912

M9CALL'S MAGAZINE





Food without salt would not keep you alive

YOU would quickly starve to death on a food that contained no salt over if it tained no salt-even if it were 100% nourishment,

For salt is essential to the formation of gastric juice. Without gastric juice there can be no digestion. Without digestion there can be no nutrition.

Now you understand why we think it is worth while to make salt as pure, sweet and salty as possible, and why it is worth your while to have the best salt in your foods.

Is All Salt Salt?

Is All Salt Salt?

Salt comes out of the earth. Like gold or silver, or any other natural element, it comes mixed with other minerals. These impurities can only be removed by thorough reflains.

Salt may be impure because not thoroughly refined. Or because not made by sanitary processes, so that impurities creep in. Or because adulterated in order to make it. There running."

Worcester Salt is made by exclusive processes which result in the highest possible degree of purity. It is also made under sanitary conditions which keep impurities from creeping in. It contains absolutely no adulterant. No salt can be purer.

Try This Test

Most sait has a bitter after flavor. That is a sure indication that certain impurities have not been removed from the crude salt. There is no bitterness in pure salt.

As ordinarily used you may not taste the bitter flavor. But there is an easy way to test sait for yourself. Here it is:

Make a little salt brine with a teaspoonful of Worcester Satt and half a glass of water. Do the same with any other salt. Taste these brines one after another. Your tongue will tell you instantly that Worcester leaves no bitter taste—that it is sweeter and saltier than any other.

The Saltiest of Salts

Worcester Salt makes it easier for you to season properly because it is so safty, without a particle of bitterness. It improves the flavor of your cooking. It gives greater satisfaction on the table. If you use Worcester there is no need of having one kind of salt for the table and another for the kitchen. Worcester is unrivalled for both purposes.

Worcester Salt costs but little more than common salt. The poorest family can afford it.

ORCESTE

Get a 5-cent bag. Good grovers everywhere self Worcester Salt. Get it. Test it. Compare it with any other salt made. You will find that it is tastier, saltier, more savory. And it is as

pure as household sait can be made. Write for the Worcester cook book. It contains recipea for all kinds of savory dishes, prepared by an eminent authority. Free on request.

WORCESTER SALT COMPANY

Largest Producers of High Grade Salt in the World NEW YORK

A Fresh Air Kitchen

By Alice M. Ashton

I HAD misgivings about that kitchen when I saw it, but it was that or nothing, and as the rest of the house was most desirable, we took it. But one afternoon in November my prophecy came

The first bitter north wind of the season seemed to come in everywhere. One's feet ached, the curtains swung at the windows, food froze in a cupboard near the door, and the breath changed to a silver mist not beautiful to see, and all while the stove glowed with heat!

I caught a severe cold while preparing supper, and we retired more than discouraged with our first attempt at housekeeping. Morning was mild again, and my cold gave way to vigorous remedies, but I knew that cold weather would soon

come to stay and the problem of living out-of-doors must be solved. In a box of clothing I found an old gray sweater which opened at the front; cut off the sleeves about half way to the elbows and finished with a narrow hem so that they would not interfere with pushing up my dress sleeves if desired. From an old gray walking-skirt of heavy material I made long leggings that came down to the soles of my shoes all round and were held in place by leather straps under the foot. A white wool tam-o'-shanter completed my outfit. The cap was worn only in severest weather when there was danger of taking cold, but it was very light and not at all uncomfortable to wear. The sweater did not impede my move ments as a jacket would have done, but was snug and comfortable. The leggings protected the feet very well, but I made a rug of several thicknesses of carpet to use when I had to remain long in one po-This I found more comfortable sition. than wearing overshoes as they soon become most heavy and uncomfortable.

A week of severe weather passed without my taking cold or suffering any dis-comfort. The only inconvenience being the necessity of making so elaborate a toilette upon entering the kitchen. After a little I discovered that I both

ate and slept better and was less troubled with a serious nervousness with which I was at that time afflicted. My physician attributed my improvement to my being so much in the fresh air and to my increased activity because of the chill in which I worked. During a warm spell we experimented, and it seemed to verify his theory.

I therefore determined to wear my regalia every morning while doing up the work, and if too warm for comfort in mild weather, I would open doors. I at-tended to the sleeping-rooms with the win-I swept and dusted dows flung wide open. the living-rooms under the same condi-tions. And every morning I did up the kitchen work in the bracing air.

I still follow this plan every morning.

I should not like to again do so from necessity because a comfortable kitchen is a great convenience, and it was always a dread to don my paraphernalia after my afternoon toilette was made. But this three or four hours each morning in the bracing air has proved a great benefit to me.

My fresh-air kitchen was thrust upon me, but by it I have achieved a great benefit, and I believe the same plan could be followed with like results by hundreds of housewives whose duties keep them too closely confined during the winter months.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

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What Prof. Anderson Did for Your Doctor

Prof. Anderson invented Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice just to meet physicians' requirements.

He never dreamed of making foods so enticing.

He made them for ease of digestion. He aimed to supply, without tax on the stomach, the nutriment of the whole grain.

Now 22,000,000 dishes a month are eaten solely because folks enjoy

But a great many people, on physicians' directions, employ them because of their easy digestion.

Each Grain Exploded

The grains are sealed up in huge guns. Then the guns are revolved for sixty minutes in a heat of 550 degrees.

That's twice hot oven heat.

The moisture in the grain is thus converted into steam. And the steam, under pressure, permeates every particle

When the guns are unsealed the steam explodes. Every food granule is literally blasted to pieces.

That's the whole object. Easy digestion requires this breaking of granules.

As a result, digestion begins before the grains reach the stomach.

Cooking, baking and toasting break some of them. But this method alone blasts them all into atoms.

Puffed Wheat, 10c Except in Extreme Puffed Rice, 15c

Now here's the other side.

The grains are puffed to eight times normal size—made four times as porous as bread. Yet the coats are unbroken.

Each grain is made up of a myriad cells, each surrounded by

toasted walls.

The grains melt in the mouth because they are porous. Yet they are

crisp. And they taste like toasted nuts.

They are, by all odds, the most delicious of all ready-cooked cereal foods.

How Folks Use Them

All users serve them with sugar and cream. Most users at times mix them with their dishes of fresh or canned fruit.
With bananas, for instance, Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice forms a

delicious, nutlike blend.

Girls use them in candy making. Boys eat them like peanuts when

But their largest use, probably, is like crackers in milk. Between meals or bedtime—whenever one is hungry—this is the ideal dish. For these foods, remember, are easy to digest.

You are missing a treat—you and the folks at your table—until you try Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice,

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers-Chicago

Making Pictures Fit the Home By Helen Hale

N BUYING pictures there are several important considerations besides expense. The pictures must be good of their kind whether they are oil paintings or water-colors. The theme should have value; it should be suggestive, even inspirational. Big pictures are certainly out of place unless the walls are large enough to support them easily, while de-cidedly small pictures can only be placed in a perfect light.

In placing pictures on any wall they must be considered in relation to their size and use. Only the light space ought to be used, therefore they cannot be floored nor skied. The small pictures must be placed on the level of the eye and the large ones above. If a dark color such as a dark dado is placed below the pictures it brings out their forms and colors.

If the parlor is large oil paintings are in good taste. Six pictures are plenty in a large room. These may include several copies of the old or modern French and German masters while Walter McEwen, Gari Melchers, De Forest Brush and others have charming pictures. Water-colors make satisfactory substi-tutes for old paintings. Though the works of well-known artists are to be preferred, attractive water-colors by unknown American and foreign artists are to be had for a few dollars.

When it comes to a question of pic-

tures for the living-rooms, etchings and engravings come first. Those of the great Dutch and German masters are expensive, but the modern etchings make satisfactory substitutes. There are charming pastoral scenes etched by Jacques, Daubigner and Meissonier. Americans should be even Meissonier. prouder of the English scenes of Whistler and of the New York and New England scenes of Stephen Parrish.

Less expensive are English prints and steel engravings. Excellent prints and steel engravings already framed may be had from two dollars up. These may be copies of the famous English and French beauties of Gainsborough, Romney, Rey-nolds and Copley. For a living-room used also as a library, steel engravings and photographs of Richard Wagner, Beethoven, Schubert or Shakespeare, Beethoven, Schubert or Shakesi Keats and Dante are all appropriate.

Fishing and hunting scenes are always good subjects for the dining-room. Though the Dutch fishing scenes of Bloomer and Israel are expensive, excellent reproductions are to be had.

The pictures suitable for bedrooms are plentiful. The stores always carry a large assortment of pro-Raphaelite studies, such as Burne-Jones' "Sir Galadad" and 'Hope," Watts' "Love" and "Life," etc. The madonna is always suitable. There is The madonna is always suitable. There is scarcely a madonna by the old Italian and Dutch masters and by the modern Germans which is not copied. Most admired are the madonnas of Raphael and Cor-

There are many appropriate subjects for the children's rooms; ever popular are the madonnas and choir boys of Luca della Robbia. They are made in excel-lent sepias, perfect reproductions of the originals. The mother goose rhymes are well liked by little folks. Mrs. Perkins and others have made some charming mother goose pictures, while Tessie Wil-cox Smith's illustrations of child's life are charming and quaint.



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EASTER and Spring combine to make the April magazine the most notable Special Fashion Number that it has ever been possible to build. Thirty

pages in black-and-white and in color are filled with text and pictures that mirror the very newest styles, materials and designs. Particular emphasis is laid upon the Fancy Work and Needlework Departments

McCall's for April

mirrors the Spring Fashions and is an Indispensable Guide to Advance Ideas in Dress for the Coming Season—Being in the Magazine Brands it Reliable.

and there will be something about the Spring and Early Summer Fashions for Men by a foremost authority. Among other features will be the first of a series of page cartoons in color by Norman E. Jennett, entitled "The Arrow Plane Girlies." Eben E. Rexford tells how to make the flower

garden a success, and Mary H. Talbott describes some simple ways to distinguish good food from bad. A music page and the second article on kindergarten work in the home.



DO YOU want to vote? Yes or no, you will learn some things about the responsibilities of citizenship in "Women As Municipal Housekeepers" next month, that a great many women haven't stopped to consider. With women, politics is Municipal, State or National housekeeping or it is—nothing. Anna Steese Richardson throws a high-candle power light on the Feminist Movement in this notable, common-sense article. Every woman will find it worth reading.

WALLACE IRWIN, who made us all laugh over his "Adjustor of Household Difficulties" in the February magazine, has bottled-up some more merriment in his "Deep Sea Adventures of Harvey Click, Stenographer." It's in verse and is funny enough to remember and quote and laugh over for quite a while.

MISS KITTY GORDON is said to be the best-dressed woman on the American stage. That means she can speak with authority on a subject dear to so many women, "Dress Magic and Stage Magic." Look for this leading fashion feature of the Easter McCall's. It tells just how important dress is to stage success.

RUDYARD KIPLING writes his kind of stories and Margaret Deland writes her kind, but it is questionable whether either kind displays deeper feeling or has a more wholesome moral than "When Clubs Are Not Trumps," which Stella Breyfogle McDonald has written for the April magazine. Yes, it preaches a powerful sermon, but it's a story first of all.

WOULDN'T it be interesting to know how much we owe the birds? Most people sort of take the birds for granted, without reckoning what would happen if all the feathered tribes should suddenly throw up their jobs and quit the country. Just what a tremendous calamity it would be is told next month by T. Gilbert Pearson, Secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

SPRING is the look-ahead season—the time when most people take a deep breath and a fresh start, when paint and whitewash brushes go back to work and the sound of the hammer is heard in the land. Of timely and special interest, therefore, are the directions by Architect William T. Brinckle for "Giving the Old House a New Face."

LATE ideas from Paris for spring and summer millinery are felicitously noted in April by Mme. Ricardier. Ideas which need not be slavishly copied, but which afford a basis for the execution of her own ingenuity by a really clever woman. Miss Anne Overton also has an article in April, in which she foreshadows the application of recent Paris fashions to the American woman's needs. Smart little coats with peplums, new tunics, and all the latest wrinkles in sleeves, waists, neck lines and dress accessories, about which every woman wants to know before planning her gown herself, are all clearly portrayed.

SCARFS, fichus and all the new, lacey things are delightfully illustrated for the April magazine. Laces, materials and methods of making are so clearly described by Virginia Durand that any girl possessing a little skill with her needle can reproduce for herself something as desirable as any of these articles in the high-priced shops. Fashions in general are illustrated and an unusual number of new and up-to-date designs are given. In offering these designs the needs of the mature woman, the younger matron, the youthful miss and the child are all considered.

AMONG the short stories next month are "The First Guest of the Whistling Oyster," by Lida P. Wilson. It's—well, as interesting as the title indicates, and is illustrated by G. E. R. Michelson. Men and women alike will, we hope, agree that "The Summons," by William Hamilton Osborne is a gripping, thrilling story of a woman lawyer who is just about as clever as a woman lawyer ought to be. Then comes the third instalment of "A Girl and a Suit Case," the serial for which one of our friends out West says she can hardly wait from month to month. "The Green Tulip of Mevrouw Van Pelt" and "The Sale" complete the fiction.

In THE Mothers Query Club, Mrs. Charity Brush will chat on various live topics of interest to mothers; Miss Curtis has a cozy-corner chat with our girls; Margaret Whitney has a splendid dressmaking lesson on a stylish skirt for the woman of full figure, and Miss Thomas tells of some pretty new designs for needlework. Seasonable hints for the Laster luncheon, including some quaint conceits for April Fool dishes are to be had, along with a talk by Miss Ayer on "What it Means to Be Well-Groomed" and a review of the Plays and Playerfolk.

ORY SOAP IN THE LAUNDRY

THE WASHING OF WOOLENS AND BLANKETS



HE careful housewife asks: "How can I wash woolens without shrinking them?

Her problem is not only to get the woolens clean but to keep the youngsters' under-garments to their original length, the blankets to their first generous proportions and all other woolens to the same size as when new.

To prevent shrinking you first should know what causes what you should not do.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

1st. Rubbing mats the woolen fibers. That means shrinking. Therefore, you should not rub bar soap on any article made wholly or partially of wool; nor should you rub the article on the washboard.

2nd. Sudden changes of temperature draw the fibers together. That means shrinking. Therefore, you should not use very hot or very cold water, either for washing or rinsing; nor hang the articles outdoors in very cold weather; nor let woolen dress goods dry before pressing.

3rd. Strong soaps and strong alkalies contract, stiffen and weaken the fibers. That means shrinking. It means more. It means their destruction. Therefore, you should not use any other than Ivory Soap because it has no "free" alkali—is 99 4 100 Per Cent. Pure.

To enable you to avoid shrinking your woolens, and at the same time to wash them clean, is the purpose of the following directions. Keep them for ready reference. They will eliminate worry and save wool. The Procter & Jamble Co.

Choose a bright, sunny day with a moderate breeze. Blankets

Fill three tubs about half full of arm—not hot—water. To the first warm-not hot-water. add enough Ivory Soap Paste (directions below) to make a good, foamy suds. Put in one double or two single blankets. Let them soak thirty minutes. Work them up and down, adding Ivory Soap Paste as needed. To re-Ivory Soap Paste as needed. move spots, do not lift the blanket from the water, but put one hand under the spot and brush with Ivory Soap Paste. Use a moderately stiff brush.

To the second tub, add half as much Ivory Soap Paste as to the first. Re-repeat the lifting and "sousing."

To the third tub, add just enough

Ivory Soap Paste to make the water Run blankets into this tub milky. through loosely adjusted wringer. Rinse, wring lightly and hang in open air at once—white blankets in sun, colored blankets in shade.

When dry, go over them with a soft, flannel cloth or a clean whisk broom and hang near a stove or in a warm room for several hours.

Flannels, Woolen Dress Goods, Knitted Goods, Etc.

Soak only ten minutes, but otherwise follow directions for blankets.

If flannels are soiled, add half a tablespoonful of ammonia for each gallon of water. "Set" colored flannels and knitted goods in warm salt water; dress goods with a solution of salt, white vinegar, borax, or alum, one level tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

Dry flannels in a warm place, not where garment will steam. Dry knitted goods by putting them in a heap on a cloth-covered chair near an open window or in the shade out-doors, if not too cold. Turn them frequently

Press flannels and knit goods when nearly dry; dress goods while still damp. Press all on wrong side with a warm-not hot-iron. Ribbed underwear should be stretched into shape as it dries-not ironed. Before pressing dress goods, put over the ironing sheet a fast color cloth, same shade as the material.

Ivory Soap Paste

Shave one large cake of Ivory Soap into three quarts of water, or two small cakes into four quarts. Do this with a knife, vegetable grater or food chopper. Keep nearly, but not quite, at boiling point for about fifteen minutes, until the soap is thoroughly dissolved. When cool, it will be like jelly. Keep in a china or glass jar with tight-fitting top. Use as needed. We cannot emphasize too strongly the value of Ivory Soap Paste, not only in the laundry, but in the kitchen, the nursery and for general household use.

Next Month's Advertisement of Ivory Soap will deal with its uses at Housecleaning Time.

McCall's Magazine for March 1912

MCALL'S MAGAZINE

Published Monthly

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Vol. XXXIX No. 7

New York, March, 1912

Between You



a the Editor

OUR Child Authorship Prize Contest, which was announced in the February magazine, is already draw-



in the February magazine, is already drawing responses from all parts of the country. Time has not been given us to examine many among the early and increasing numbers of short stories submitted, but already there is evidence that this will be the most notable story-writing contest in which the children have ever engaged. If, by any chance, you overlooked the full-page announcement in the magazine last month, for the February property of the country of

search around for the February number—borrow it back from your neighbor, if necessary—and read carefully the simple conditions of the contest. Should any stories be adjudged equally deserving of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth prize, that prize will be divided equally among the authors of such stories.

The all-cash prizes are \$100.00 for the best story; \$75.00 for the second best story; \$50.00 for the third best story; \$25.00 for the fourth best story; \$15.00 for the fifth best story and \$10.00 for the sixth best story submitted by or before March 15, 1912.

PLEASE remember that only boys and girls fifteen years of age or under are eligible. Also that no story should exceed three thousand words in length or be less than one thousand words long. The name, age and address of the author should appear in the upper left-hand corner of the first manuscript page, and every manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope for its return in case it should not be among the possible prize winners.

The three judges who will award the prizes are: Mrs. Champ Clark, of Missouri, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, of Connecticut, the famous author of wild-animal stories and pioneer of the boy-scout movement; and Miss Kitty Cheatham, of New York, whose childhood songs and stories have won international applause.

Tell the children not to wait until the eleventh hour to send their best efforts to the Prize-Story Editors of McCall's, but get them in as early as possible. We hope to publish Prize-Winning Story Number One in the June magazine.

UNREST, unrest! The world suffers from it around the Seven Seas. China is in revolt against the ancient order of things. Russia and Great Britain are harshly arousing Persia from her picturesque lethargy. Mexico mumbles in a sort of troubed sleep. All Europe is shaking veritably as one smitten with palsy. Unrest and protest from women and men alike are gripping our own country more and more firmly and more and more unreasonably, all things considered. May it not be that among the many other things it signifies, unrest may mean also just plain impatience and weariness?

Weariness with strain, weariness with the mighty outpouring of energy, weariness with the titanic struggle to reform, if not rebuild, the world six days in every seven. Weariness with a nineteenth century that gave us boilers and dynamos, and weariness with a young and stalwart twentieth century that climbs up into the vault of heaven on the shoulders of the miraculous century that has gone. WOMEN, closely observe, no less than men are manifesting dissatisfaction with things as they are. For what else does the great Feminist Movement—the so-called Battle for the Ballot—mean but restlessness under some real or imaginary burden that seems too heavy to bear with patience? Whether the cause be real or imaginary amounts to the same thing, so far as the effect goes, however stoutly one may argue that the women of America particularly are better geared, guarded and governed than woman ever has been in history.

No, the reason for the insurgence is probably not because the majority of women are miserable, but because so many are weary with the sameness and monotony of the days. Women have a natural horror of things standing still. They always have had, since Helen provoked the destruction of Troy. Women inspired and made the Roman Empire great; and when they grew tired of being badly governed and badly guarded the knell of Rome sounded. Queen Elizabeth was one of the greatest rulers in history. Who so much as a woman—Harriet Beecher Stowebrought about the Civil War? And when that had been fought and settled, who but women began zealously agitating Temperance and Teetotalism throughout the land? Was there ever any great row, reform or revolution that was not kindled and fanned to a flame by women? None that is worth remembering.

So BE it. Women are a bit weary, whether reasonably or unreasonably. Not only women in the greater cities, but women in the smaller communities, not to emphasize the farms. The problem of the mother, which is akin to the problem of the boy and girl, in the town It is based or small city is a very serious and acute one. upon monotony, than which nothing is more depressing or more of a Pandora Box. Given few legitimate amusements, so few clean, wholesome distractions and a handful of narrow interests that vary bot little from day to day, is it remarkable that monotony settles on so many com-munities like a cloud? The wonder is that the evils thereof are not greater and graver. But what are the remedies? Of course, there are the automobile and the telephone, but one is oftentimes prohibitive because of the expense, and the other is a poor enough amusement in it-self. Golf courses and tennis courts? Certainly—for a Certainly-for a few. Gossip and matrimony are about the only havens of distraction that the average woman has from the monotony of small town life. Shall it always be so? Shall the woman constantly be compelled to wrestle with narrow-ing limitations and paralyzing monotony? Not when she has her say and way. Nor when she really begins seging things more clearly and taking some or, rather, more of them into her own hands. Nor when women generally heed and harken to their ancient horror of things standing still and dying in their tracks.

DO YOU believe in ghosts? Some people do—others have their doubts. Did you ever see or hear a ghost, or think you saw or heard one? If so write us frankly about your experience. Tell it in as few words as possible, and we will pay you for such of them as are available for the magazine. But remember that something less than eight hundred words in Genesis tells the story of the Creation.

BENEFACTRESS OF MONGOL GIRLS

YUAN SHI KAT IS CALLED THE BISMARCK OF CHINA

The New Woman in China

By Isaac Taylor Headland
Peking University

Photographs by the Author

HAD been a resident of Peking some three years when an invitation was extended me to address a certain literary gathering in the Manchu Capital. I accepted, provided my subject should be the Chinese woman.

"What do you know about the Chinese woman," asked my friend,

skeptically,
"I'll tell you in my address,"
was my answer. So the address
was prepared and in it was conjured - up an imaginary young
Chinaman visiting me in my study

and engaging me in a very spirited dialogue. I said everything possible about the ignorance, the depravity, the downtrodden and oppressed condition of the Chinese woman as she had been pictured in books written by foreigners, and my imaginary caller echoed my sentiments. The audience listened with an aggravated silence

listened with an aggravated silence.

When I had finished, the chairman heaved a sigh as he arose and said: "Well, I suppose we will all admit that Mr. Headland has given us an interesting paper—but, is it

"No, no, no!" came from various parts of the room. For an hour or more they riddled my remarks, and I was caricatured the next day lying on my back with two women prodding me with pitchforks.

Subsequently it has been my good fortune to spend many interesting years in China and to meet socially the most representative Chinese women of the day. In every case where a company of women has come to visit my wife, and in every home we have visited, has been at least one and sometimes more than one Chinese woman who could read and cipher fluently.

It is significant that several newspapers, edited by Chinese women, with women as contributors, have lately been started. Mrs. Chang, the widow of a Chinese official, has edited the Peking Woman's Paper, devoted entirely to women's interests, the suffrage movement in England being a favorite topic. This gifted woman was trained and educated by her father as if she had been a boy, and she thus obtained a power of observing the conditions of women's life which would have been impossible for any ordinary Chinese wom-

an. It has been stated that in Peking there are nine journals edited, composed, printed and sold by women; Canton produces four, Shanghai six and Foochow three.

The Government has recently laid down rules regarding the management of native papers. Publishers, printers and editors in China must be over twenty-one years of age, sound of brain, and have never been in prison. They must also deposit security to

the amount of seventy-five dollars per paper, unless it is devoted to education, art or statistics, and a copy of each issue must be sent to the local magistrate and to the Board of Civil Affairs in Peking.

The legal position of the Chinese woman is deplorable, and is one of the reasons why the movement for her greater freedom is making such rapid growth. She is subject to the "three obediences"—to her father in her childhood, to her husband after marriage, and to her son in her widowhood, and this position naturally cripples her powers and has a disastrous effect upon her character.

When a Chinaman has only daughters he says he has no children; in fact, a girl ought to consider herself lucky to be alive at all, for in many parts of the country it has been the custom to drown female babies. Parents dispose of a daughter in marriage as they please—it is the only career open to her—and she then becomes the property of her husband.

Though the women of the better classes rarely meet men outside their own immediate circle, they still exercise a great influence, and in one of the Chinese encyclopedias 376 books out of 1,628 are devoted to famous women, and eleven chapters deal with their knowledge and literary works. When we consider how restricted are their lives and how few opportunities they have for enlarging their minds we can but admire the use they have made of their opportunities.

However, there is reason to doubt that independence is an unknown condition among the women of China. As an instance: One day I was dining with a friend who was the author of a dictionary of eleven thousand words—the best Anglo-Chinese dictionary that has yet been prepared.

During our table-

During our tabletalk I said to him. "Have you ever

run upon the expression Kmi che ting teng?"
"What does it mean?" he asked.

mean?" he asked.
"It means to
kneel and hold a
candle on one's
head," I explained.

"But what does it signify?" he urged.

"Well, freely translated it means henpecked husband."

"I guess it isn't Chinese. It has been imported," he insisted. "The Chinese do not have that genus"

have that genus."

"Ask your tableboy if he ever heard it," I suggested.



CHINESE WOMEN OF RANK IN WINTER DRESS

"You ask," said he, not being familiar with the expression. I turned to the boy and said: "Ni ting chien Kmi che ting teng lias, mei yu? Have you heard the expression, che ting teng?

With a sheepish look he replied: "Yes, I have heard it."

What does it mean?

"It means 'the hen that crows in the morning,'" he replied. This, by the way, is an expression embodied in one of the famous Chinese Classics for Girls, of which the metre of the Kipling poem on the Female of the Species is curiously reminiscent as one will readily recognize.

Still, the women of the lower classes work very ke cattle. They spin, make clothes, shoes and most China. much like cattle. articles for home needs. They serve in almost every department of industry, and are to be met with on their to the factories, the markets or the fields, with their babies strapped onto their backs. In Canton the women work on the boats, on the streets and in other ways which they seldom do in north China. One of the most noticeable sights in the ports is the crowd of strong and active women coolies, only distinguished from their menfolk by their They swarm about the streets and do every

Then a woman's upper garment.
And her skirt should teach again,
That though living with her husband
She is on a different plain:
She should follow and be humble,
That it ne'er be said by men.
That 'the morning there is published
By the crowing of the hen."

"But," said I to the boy, "you don't have any of that kind of men,

do you?"
"O-h y-e-s," he drawled.
"For instance?"

"Pan Erh, in your compound," he explained, "they say he has a candlestick for a wife."

I recognized the man mentioned as one who stayed at home and took care of the children, while his wife went out into service and made a living for the family.

The Chinese speak of the wom-an as "the inside man," the implication being that her sphere is the home, while that of her husband is outside the home. She serves him in the house, he serves her -prepares the cart for her when she goes for a ride, har-

nesses or saddles the uomes, and carefully leads it if they are too carefully leads it if they are too carefully leads it if they are too carefully of Chinese I was not a little surprised in my study of Chinese literature to find that the first book that was ever written in any language for the instruction of girls was written by a Chinese woman. She was contemporaneous with the apostle Paul and some of her teachings were not very dif-ferent from those of "the little hook-nosed Jew who trod the air into the third heaven and learnt the most beautiful things." Among her striking expressions we have, "First things." Among her striking expressions we have, "First others, then yourself," and this book of the good Lady Tsao is the first of the Four Chinese Books for Girls.

It is only by accepting the above interpretation of woman that one can begin to comprehend such an imperial character as the late great Dowager Empress, who, though born in an humble home, and taken into the palace when she was but sixteen years of age, became the wife of an Emperor, the mother of an Emperor, the maker of two Emperors, the regent for two Emperors and the ruler of four hundred millions of people for forty-seven years in a country where woman is supposed to have no power.

One day when Mrs. Headland and certain of the diplomatic ladies were in the palace calling on the Empress Dowager, she beckoned my wife to her side and said

"I understand that in your honorable country the girls study the same as the boys."

"They do. They go to the same schools and study the same books."

I wish our girls could study!" exclaimed the great

Dowager.

"Would it not be possible to open schools for the in-struction of girls?" was ventured. "No," she answered, "our taxes are too heavy. It would

be impossible to add another tax such as that would entail.

Mrs. Headland knew that among her young Chinese women friends there were many who were devoting much of their time to study, and so she asked: "If your Maof their time to study, and so she asked: jesty should issue an edict approving of the education of girls, might there not be many benevolently disposed peo-ple in your honorable country who would open schools for the instruction of girls?"

This matter was also suggested to the Empress Dowager foreign women resident in China, and it was not long until the Empress Dowager did issue such an edict, and forthwith schools for girls began to spring up all over



CHRISTIAN WEDDING OF THE NEW WOMAN IN CHINA-THE GRANDPARENTS, UNCLE AND AUNT OF THE BRIDE WERE MASSACRED BY THE BOXERS

kind of work. In the interior they are to be met with in every department of agriculture and industry. No work is too rough or too heavy for them to undertake, and it is difficult to realize that they are supposed to represent the weaker sex.

There is a general impression among foreigners that Chinese families of the better classes do not eat togetherthat the women prepare the food, the men are served first, and then whatever is left is given to the women. had doubts about this condition of affairs, and was often told by my Chinese friends of the middle classes that it was not true, but still was not satisfied. One young Chinese friend who taught the boys of an official's family assured me that he often ate with the family-the father sitting at one end of the table, the mother at the other, the boys and the teacher on one side and their wives and sisters on the other. Still I doubted if this was a general custom among the better classes. My doubts were dispelled a short time since when my wife and I were calling upon a young man and his wife, both of whom were grandchildren of viceroys. There were with them at the time another grandson of a viceroy and a grandson of a member of the Grand Council.

"I want to ask you a question," I began, "and you will pardon me for doing so, but the only way we foreigners can learn about the home life of the Chinese is to inquire. You know, of course, that we foreigners all eat togetherthat is, the members of our families. There is a general impression among foreigners that when a Chinese family is at home together, the women prepare the food and serve the men, and then they eat what is left. Now, do such families as yours—father, mother and children of both sexes-all eat at the same table at the same time?

Both the young man and his wife assured me that such was the custom in their home.

"Then the women do not serve the men first, and them-selves eat what is left?" I inquired.
"No," said Mr. Sun, the grandson of the Grand Councillor, with a twinkle in his eye, "but we men have a joke, is general among us, that when we entertain our friends and the women prepare the food for us, that the best little tid-bits they keep for themselves." Which made the Chinese woman and the Chinese man seem very human to me, and not so different from us after all.

was shirking but betrayal into speech.

He told her some simple household remedies for the smitten finger and turned the conversation, if conversation

it may be called, into pleasanter chan-nels. "How was Ezra? Wasn't his corn looking fine? Did she like the new minister down at the Little Bethel Church?

-She wrote an emphatic no to that question, underscoring it three times—"Was there somebody sick at Abe Piel's?" he

asked, because the eight panes in Abe's

The Silence of Julia Stansifer

ByWilliam Chester Estabrook

Illustrations by John R. Neill

LD Doctor Richel's ugly roan broncos were clattering past Ezra Stansifer's house when Mrs. Stansifer suddenly appeared on the side porch and waved a frantic blue gingham apron at them. The doctor lifted the lines from the dashboard, where he had carelessly draped them-a habit which

invariably gave one the impression that he was looking helplessly on while the team ran away—and swung the broncos by a masterful twist around to the front

gate.
Mrs. Stansifer came hurrying down the walk toward him, her left hand held cautiously aloft, the index finger of it

thrust into a huge split lemon.

"I wonder you didn't call to me Julia," the doctor said, with a grin. "Calling beats waving all hollow when you want to stop this team!"

That was his little joke—a joke which no other mortal

in Bakersfield County would have dared make, because Julia Stansifer, whom everybody else approached in fear and trembling, had not uttered a word in three long years!
"I hope you haven't prepared that lemon for me," he

went on, a glimmer in his old eyes which even she found irresistible. She shook her head, slipped the lemon into her apron pocket, stuck the finger up for his inspection, lifted a little note book that hung from her neck by a spectacle cord, scribbled something in it, and submitted it to him.
"'What is it going to be?'" the doctor read.

"What is it going to be?" the doctor read.

He turned the uplifted hand sidewise, squinting at it critically. "Pretty hard to tell right now, Julia," he said. "Maybe a felon; maybe only a run-around."

"Not a felon, 1 do hope and pray!" she wrote, and so critically.

long had her pencil served her tongue that the angles and curves of her letters took on the qualities that her voice

would have shown had she spoken.
"Don't they have to be—lanced?" she

wrote, with a quavering hand.
"That's what I do to 'em," he said
drily, as if felons were merely a daily nuisance which must be attended to as matter-of-factly as one attends to the buttoning of shoes

"It scares me stiff to think of it!" she

wrote.

"It's nothing at all—zip, and it's over," he reassured her.
"Would I holler?" she wrote, her pen-

cil dropping into the vernacular of the neighborhood.

"Yes, you'd likely 'holler'—once. Most people do," he replied honestly, and then, in a flash, he saw the purpose of her

It would never do for Julia Stansifer

to "holler!

"I don't want to do that," she wrote.
"I understand perfectly, Julia," he d kindly. "But don't worry. Like Like said kindly. enough it's only a run-around after all

She looked at him hesitatingly, a sudden hint of relief coming into her stern dark eyes. "Couldn't I take something, if it had to be done?" she wrote swiftly. "Certainly," he said, with an appre-ciation of the fact that it wasn't pain she



S. STANSIFER CAME HURRYING FINGER THRUST INTO A LEMON

front window had shown only seven faces a little while ago, when he came by. He drove on, a few minutes later, leaving with her a renewed memory of that enheartening smile of his which, somehow or other of late years, always brought a lump to her mute throat. What a strange woman Julia had de-

veloped into, the doctor thought. He had known her all her life. As a girl she had been so vivacious, so fun-loving, so deliciously whimsical. He recalled what a very wise man once said-that there are two distinct classes of boys and girls, those who in youth are early editions of their maturity, and those who in old age are late editions of their childhood. Julia's youth had certainly not been an early edition of her maturity-a maturity over which a train of circumstances, insignificant in themselves, had cast a shadow that was darkening not only her own life but her

husband's as well.

Julia Stansifer's silence was the outcome of a bitter factional quarrel in the Little Bethel Church. Her side had suffered a rather humiliating defeat in the struggle for supremacy. It was not defeat, however, that had so effectually closed her mouth, as the ingratitude of her followers, who, in the retrospective quiet which usually follows battles like that, pretended to have discovered that their defeat lay in Julia's having talked too much! While it could not be denied that she had entered into the conflict with considerable zeal, yet such a slanderous imputation would have been ignored by her had she not become con-vinced through one of those trivial, half-joking "spats" which occasionally enliven the best regulated households, that Ezra, her Ezra, inclined to the same belief! All his world of denial did no good. What followed had been merely the old story of the rift within the lute. From the day, three years ago, since she had taken her vow, Julia had never once broken her silence. She would show the worldshe would show her husband that she could hold her tongue!

Like most domestic tragedies, Stansifer tragedy was not lacking in humorous aspects, and with all his sympathy for the protagonists, the doctor could never recount it without an oc-

casional smile.

Ezra, plowing corn in the field below, turned his team into the fence row and waited for the doctor. He was a big, broad - shouldered, honest - eyed fellow, with a face whose every line bespoke patience and tenderness.

He wanted to know immediately what the doctor thought of Julia's finger. He, Ezra, was very much worried about it. He didn't want her to be pestered with a felon. Wasn't there some way to head it off?

The doctor repeated his reassurances. "It's nothing to worry over, Ezra," was his conclusion. "If it's a felon, it's bound to hurt for a while. But we know

what a gritty little thing Julia is. Yes, she's gritty enough all right. Sometimes I wish she wasn't so much Ezra said, thoughtfully contemplating the sliver which he had twisted from the top rail. "But she's jest naturally the best little woman in the world," he added. Then, after a moment during which he seemed struggling to keep



something back, he burst forth. "Oh, if she'd only talk! My God, doc, if I could only get her to talk to me ag'in!"

The doctor nodded sympathetically and stared out into space like some of us do when we know that our words

are of little use.

"Sometimes, doc, I think it'll drive me plum crazy never to hear anything from her except the everlastin' scratch of that pencil," Ezra went on, with the eager rush of one who unburdens himself for the first time and finds tremendous relief in the doing. "I get so lonesome sometimes talkin' that one-sided way, that I sure think I'll go off my head. Why, I uster lay awake half the night hop-in' she'd say somethin' in her sleep, but she even quit talkin' that way when she took her vow! I've tried a thousand ways to trick her into speakin', so as to make her break the vow, sorter like, but she's too sharp for me. I believe on my soul, if I could get her to speak *onct* she'd come around all right!"

"I don't doubt it, Ezra," the doctor said, with a pre-"At least, it does strike me that it would tense of hope. be silly to persist in a vow after one had broken it.

"And there's nothing silly about Julia, goodness knows!" her husband declared proudly.

" agreed the doctor, a glimmer of his never failing humor in his eyes, "Julia is just - deter-mined."

"It's my fault that she's that way - mine more'n anybody else's; though the whole fool pack of us out here had a finger in the pie, as you know, doc," he protested valiantly. "But that's neither here nor there. The mischief's done. I don't waste no time over how it happened; it's how to help it that's worrying

"Has she ever shown any inclination to speak-since then?" It was th It was the first direct question the doctor had ever asked him about Julia's silence. He detested meddling.

'Not that I can see. uster think she was only waitin' for a real good excuse," Ezra replied wistfully. "But I changed my

mind that time the old chicken-house burned down. Now, you'd have thought that most any woman would have screamed right out at seein' a fire threatenin' the other buildings like that, wouldn't you, doc? I had left the house only a few minutes before and had jest got down in the north field when instid of screams I heerd two shots and whirled around to see what they meant, and there stood Julia on the porch a-wavin' my old shotgun at me. Of course, I couldn't pretend I didn't hear the shots and—well—I s'pose I expected too much."

The doctor looked at him over his silver-bowed glasses. "Do you know, Ezra," he chuckled, "that ever since Abe Piel told me about that, I've known that you set that chicken-bowee on fire?"

Ezra flushed, then broke into a laugh so abashed, yet so

wishful that it went straight to the old doctor's heart.
"That's between us, doc," he said. "I'd have burned the house and barn down and the farm up to have heard her say one word or make one sound; was that desperate for it!"
"I know it must be very, very hard," the doctor com-

forted gently.

"I don't want you to think it's something I talk about to everybody, doe," Ezra emphasized, "but you've always been such a good friend to us both, I couldn't help it for onet. And I don't mean to complain; it isn't that."

"I understand," the doctor said, and he always said it in

a way that made you feel that he did understand.

Ezra climbed slowly down from the fence. "I won't keep you any longer," he said. "I s'pose you told Julia what to do for the finger?"

"Yes," the doctor answered, but he made no attempt to shake the lines, which was his method of starting the broncos. An idea, born suddenly of Ezra's heartbreak, was buzzing persistently in his old white-thatched head.

"I'll be past here tomorrow on my way down to Jake kilmer's "he said "and I'll make it a point to stop and have

Kilmer's, he said, "and I'll make it a point to stop and have another look at that finger. It does have a felonish hint, between you and me, Ezra, but if it comes to the worst, a little pinch of chloroform will tide us over. herself suggested it. Good-bye." Yes. Julia

He shook the lines then and the broncos, who were apparently fast asleep, shot out into the road in a way that reminded Ezra of the chariot teams when they swung from the dressing tent into the hippodrome of the circuses he had

seen at Bakersfield.

The broncos settled into their rattling, unbroken trot, and the old doctor sat looking intently at the dashboard.

"It ought to be a felon," he muttered, and a quarter of a mile further on, speaking aloud and with conviction, he said, "By Jingo! It's got to be a felon!"

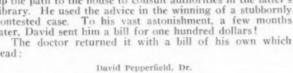
"Some women are queer pieces!" he sighed. But there had been one woman whom he had never failed to understand and who had never failed to understand him. In the marvelous commingling of her mysteries she had seemed adorably simple to him. It takes all the colors of the spectrum to make the pure white ray!

> Three miles down the road from Stansifer's, he interrupted his thought of that woman long enough to wave gaily at old gruff David Pepperfield who, rocking away on his front porch, refused to acknowl-edge the greeting—a snub which the doctor alwa received with a chuckle. always

David had been a lawyer before he became a retired farmer. For years it had been his habit to amble down to the front gate whenever the doctor hove in sight, halt him and keep him there during an almost interminable recital of bodily ills. Upon one occasion, the doctor, wishing some legal advice had followed David

up the path to the house to consult authorities in the latter's library. He used the advice in the winning of a stubbornly contested case. To his vast astonishment, a few months later, David sent him a bill for one hundred dollars!

"EZRA, DID YOU KNOW-YOU FORGOT-TO FEED THE CHICKENS-THIS MORNING?"



To one hundred office calls in the middle of the big road @ \$2.00 David never ambled down to the front gate to meet the

doctor after that! It was late when the broncos clattered up to the doctor's office door and his grandchildren came noisily from the house to meet him. There wasn't much time for thought

of the Stanifers or anybody else till after supper and the children had been put to bed. He liked to lounge in his chair then—the one that so perfectly fitted his old back—and talk with his son and his daughter-in-law. It was not long till he was thinking of the Stansifers again.

"Julia Stansifer's threatened with a felon," he remarked

to pretty Marna Richel. "Poor thing," said Marna.

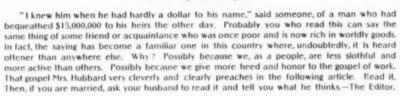
"Poor thing," said Marna. "And they hurt so, too! How can she help voicing her pain, I wonder!"
"She's done without 'voicing' so long I imagine she gets along pretty well without it." Allen said rather heartlessly. But young Mrs. Richel went valiantly to Julia's defence No one who had not known Julia intimately, as one girl

(Continued on page 70)

Earn Life or Lose It

By Alice Hubbard

Drawing by Gaspard





BOTH Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth were sick. Their disease was mortal and each knew it. The usual custom of sending for a physician was followed, and someone had brought a doctor to this king's and queen's palace to minister to them.

Lady Macbeth was too absorbed in her misery to think or care, and accepted what was offered. Macbeth, still active, asked this question: "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?" And the honest doctor answered:

"Therein the patient must minister to himself." No doctor could cure either of them. The patients did not minister to themselves and the reign of the Macbeths

was done.
"Physician, heal thyself," the Jews flung out in derision to one who had been hailed as a great doctor who could heal all dis-

Over and again, Emer-son says in "Self Reliance," that the source of all we can receive or have is within ourselves. And healthy people are glad to know this. The wise who are sick accept the fact and bestir themselves to action. Action is the only manifestation of life that continues life, or is life.

Life is perpetual motion. When action of the body ceases, that is death. Life is achieved. It is not given by one to another. Neither mortal nor eternal life is a You work to live Lie down and never stir again of yourself, and the end is here, no matter how many servants come and

go to serve you. We work for success And yet success has ruined almost all who have suc-ceeded. Individuals, nations have risen from poverty and want to affluence, position where they

could control circum-stances connected with their welfare. When ease and luxury were within their reach, few have resisted their lure. Hard necessity has been man's best friend. He has grown through exercise. Yet when man has had the opportunity to choose, he has rarely been wise enough to see that the methods used to develop him thus far, are the methods to

follow if he wishes to be well.

We have been told that Heaven is an ideal. Also that Heaven is a goal where everything is provided and much of it. Eternal rest, ease, luxury, angels for servants, and nothing to do are requisites for happiness and immortality, according to some interpreters of the Bible. Places where there is little work, much to spend and ease and luxury, have seemed to be the suburbs to Paradise. And this teaching and the natural pull of inertia have led people and nations to death. The few who have acquired the work habit, and the very wise few who have foreseen and have understood the sure penalty for inaction, have escaped. Not to succeed, but to forever be in the struggle, has saved and When Rome lost her small farms, her decline began,

because the people whole were not working. "He brought many captives home to Rome whose ransom did the general coffers fill," was said of Cæsar. Slaves made from unransomed captives did the work for the Romans and became the active men of the country. Scented baths, museums, banquets, Scented public entertainments, public corn cribs, free soup public kitchens made ruin of the greatest nation of its time. state of inactivity for individuals and peoples means death, no matter by what route they reach in-

Nourishing food of superior quality, good clothing, well-made and clothing. comfortable, beautiful homes, artistic, sanitary and restful, means for the economic expenditure of strength, are all wise to We should have them, for we are heirs to the wisdom of all the ages. In wisdom we should begin where our parents left off. But we should never decrease our activity, nor lose our virility. We should be an evolving race in strength. Each age demands more expenditure of energy, more wisdom. A man today must have brains. To live now de-mands it. Action is the requirement of the times. Fools could live on the earth when primitive in-



ALICE HUBBARD

dividualism reigned. There is no space for them where co-

operation is the law of life, and people must be individuals. We have passed the stage of brainless humans. They are out of date and belong to prehistoric ages. It takes brains to use the wisdom that has been evolved with the race. People who are "old-fashioned" in their ideas of life are downed. life are doomed.

Male man has kept up with the times better for himself than he has for women, and better than women have for themselves.

Man's occupations once were war, hunting and fishing. A few men still make war their occupation. But every war (Continued on page 84)

A Girl and a Suit Case



By Joseph O'Brien

Illustrations by George F. Kerr



WHAT YOU MAY HAVE MISSED—John Page, of Virginia parentage, has won success and fortune as a Wyoming ranchman and owner fan immensely valuable mining properly. He starts for New York to direct the sale of stock in the properly, but is warned by his partner, before aring Wyoming, to take care of his heart as well as pocketbook while in the East. His adventures in the metropolis begin the day of his arrival when is suit case is stolen. He accidentially splies it a few hours later in possession of a young woman who is driving away from a mansion near Fifth venue. He hails a taxicab and gives chase.

CHAPTER III

OHN PAGE fancied for a moment that it was the suit case which impelled him to pursuit. But all thought of the luckless bag disappeared when the taxicab swung into Fifth Avenue and he saw, a block ahead of them, the top of her rose-

trimmed hat, just visible over the back of

the tonneau.

"Don't let that car get away from us," he cried in growing excitement to his chauffeur.

"Can't you go any faster?"

The chauffeur let the little churn of a car out a few notches and began to swing in semi-circles around the vehicles going in his direction. There were so many red

machines northbound that for the moment he was puzzled.
"Which car is it, sir?" he called back.
"The one with the girl wearing flowers on the white straw hat," John said, pointing it out. "There, a block ahead of us."

The big car wasn't speeding and the little taxi was soon so close behind that John could again see the sunshine glinting in the golden-brown hair coiled under her hat. Afraid that she might look around and see him following,

"Don't crowd. Let's keep at a reasonable distance."

The big car swung into Forty-second Street and the taxi followed. Both drew up in front of the Grand Central Station and the girl alighted, carrying the suit case in one floor dependent of the control of the of her chamois-gloved hands. John glanced at the register of the taxicab, tossed the chauffeur a bill and followed. He reached the ticket window just in time to hear the young

woman ask for a ticket to Hartford, Connecticut. For all the positive knowledge Page had on the subject it might have been taken half an hour or half a week to go from New York to Hartford. But if the girl had asked for a ticket to the valley of the Ganges River he would have demanded another. "Here goes for a journey," was his inward comment as he stepped up to the window, while she hurried over to the Pullman office. He bought a ticket the price reassuring him as to the probable dis-

ticket, the price reassuring him as to the probable distance and duration of the journey, and followed her to the Pullman window. The ticket man inside had to the Pullman window. The ticket man inside ha just handed her a ticket for a seat in the parlor car.

"Can you give me a seat next to the one you just gave the young lady?" he asked eagerly.

The ticket man couldn't, but was able to give him a seat in the same car. With this Page had to be content, and he raced after the girl, overtaking her as she walked through the gate. She seemed to thread her way easily and unconcernedly through the crowd, and was quite self-possessed. The big suit case cumbered her movements, however, and once inside the gate John stepped up beside her.

'Pardon me, but that suit case seems heavy," he l. "Won't you allow me to help you with it?"

She glanced at him very casually and replied stiffly, as she turned her eyes away: "Thank you, no; it is not difficult to carry

Page remembered with an aching arm how heavy that suit case was. He knew that it was stuffed with all sorts of things, including a couple of books and magazines that he had bought on the train, and it had been a burden for him. And, besides, he didn't like having his well-meant offer of aid rejected in such an off-hand fashion. He drew resolutely up alongside the girl again, and without further words took the suit case out of her hands. It felt familiar.
This time she looked at him with something of

astonishment before she let go the handle. "I hope you will forgive me," Page said with his most engaging smile and drawl, "but there isn't a por-

she sincst engaging since and drawn, but there isn't a por-ter in sight, and that bag is too heavy for you to carry."

She yielded reluctantly with a murmured word of thanks and reddened just a trifle as she turned her eyes from his. She glanced at him, rather apprehensively, Page thought, as they walked together down the platform, but

didn't speak.
"Poor girl, I suppose I've scared her stiff," he thought,

"Maybe she takes me for a detective."

The girl had her tickets in her hand and she stopped be-The girl had ner tickets in her hand and and the fore one of the parlor cars, glancing at its number.

"This is my car, I believe," she said, reaching for the bag. Then she added, more sweetly: "Thank you very

much."

Her companion could hardly suppress a murmur of satisfaction as he saw the number of the car.

"This is my car also," he said. "If you will allow me I will take this to your seat."

He followed her aboard and down the aisle, depositing the suit case beside her chair. She murmured her thanks and he bowed and smiled. He smiled because he saw that the owner of the seat next to her, whoever he might be, hadn't come, and he resolved to get it. Then he hurried out to look up the conductor.

"My seat is No. 22," he explained to that official, "and I want to swap it for No. 17, which is next to a young lady who is going where I am going."

"You'll have to fix it up with the man who has the seat,"

the conductor responded.

"Now, you fix it up for me," John said, "and I'll fix it up with you. Here's my ticket."



HE TOOK THE SUIT CASE OUT OF HER HAND

He handed over his ticket and a five-dollar bill. The conductor saw and smiled, and John went back contentedly. The girl, who was settling herself comfortably, sat bolt upright and looked very much astonished when he tossed his hat into the rack and sat down comforably in the next There was a sparkle of resentment in her blue eyes, seat. and she seemed on the point of uttering some exclamation, but refrained.

There was something in the cool self-possession of this young man that gave her a new experience, and she did not know just what to do. But the resentment slowly left her face as she saw that Page was luxuriating in the cushions of his seat as a weary man might, and seemed oblivious of

her near presence.

Suddenly there came, instead, a look of puzzled wonderment as she recognized in Page the young man she had seen apparently about to ascend the stone steps of her home. She tried vaguely to account for it all. This young man in the next chair had been in front of her house; she recalled that distinctly. He had followed her, apparently; persisted in carrying her burden, and here he was. She could not help forming an agreeable impression of him, as he sat there, despite the disquieting chain of coincidences, and she was still puzzling over it when the train started suddenly and the suit case toppled over into the aisle. Page was on his feet in an instant

"I'm afraid I didn't place this very securely," he

apologized.

"I'm sorry it is giving you so much trouble," she re-

plied.
"Not a bit of trouble," he protested. "Suppose I stuff it in here behind my chair. Then it will be out

of your way."
"Oh, no," she said hurriedly.
"Please put it here

beside my seat." Dutifully Page obeyed, accepting h e r murmured thanks with another bow, and sinking back into his own seat. Outwardly he seemed tranquilly interested in peering through his window. In reality he was beating his brains as he never had before, trying

to invent some plausible excuse for conversation.

It was the girl herself who did it. As she sat there, looking at Page and wondering about him, a thoroughly feminine, illogical reason for her presence came into her mind.

'Oh! Were you sent after the suit case?" she ex-

claimed.

If the parlor car had suddenly converted itself into a Zeppelin airship he couldn't have been more swiftly gal-vanized into startled uprightness of posture. He wheeled his chair and faced her, wondering if he had heard aright. "Pardon me, but what did you ask me?" he said.

"Why, I asked you if you were sent after the suit case,"

she repeated.

There was nothing for it but the non-committal truth,

and Page hurriedly took refuge therein.

"No, I wasn't," he said. "But I will look after it gladly, if you wish," he added gallantly.

"Oh, no, thank you," she stammered in confusion. "I thought perhaps you had received a telegram at the office and started after I did."

Her blue eyes looked innocently, frankly, confidingly into

his, and he felt his head beginning to swim. There was a subtle, delicious feminine aura about her, and when he looked at her his lungs seemed too small to contain his breath, and there was a clawing of something at his solar

It was disconcerting, but altogether delightful, and he hoped it might go right on.

Her last effort at explanation left him rather more be-

wildered than before, and again he grasped at the truth.
"No, I didn't get a telegram," he said.
He had not meant to make his answer so equivocally pecific, and he was alarmed when he saw a shade cross

her face.
"But you followed me, did you not?" she persisted, her tone rather more puzzled than challenging.

This time Page sought refuge in the readiest lie he

"Oh, no," he assured her. "I saw you get out of your car at the station just as I came up, and I believe I observed you ahead of me in Fifth Avenue."

She seemed to believe him and he breathed freely, inwardly blessing the easy current of fiction. fluent, so irresponsible that they come frequently as a great relief from the strain of truth telling. This is doubly so when the lie finds ready acceptance, instead of being tested and bitten and clanged on the counter of conversational exchange, so that its intrinsic baseness may be brought out. Page's brief reflections after his lie were somewhat to this effect.

"How absurd of me to jump at conclusions," the girl said apologetically. "I thought I saw you hail a taxicab in front of my house, just as I turned into Fifth Avenue. I naturally thought when you came after me that you were

from the office and were after the suit

case."
"Natural-ly," Page mur-mured, "but I wasn't."

This was really the truth again, for by this Page had forgot-ten that the suit case had any connection with his presence in a parlor car, bound for Hartford on business at all. Now that he was reminded of it, the suit case became merely the thing that had brought him to her side. and he didn't care what eventually became of it, if only he might stay there and talk to her.



PAGE BEGAN TO FEEL DELIGHTED WITH THE PROGRESS HE WAS MAKING

The girl seemed to think her explanation still somewhat lame and she took it up again. "You see, I should have sent the suit case to Hartford by messenger," she pur-"but there was no one to send when the telegram sued.

sued, "but there was no one to send when the telegram came, and I thought the trip would be jolly."

"I hope it will be," Page rejoined with sudden enthusiasm. "I am going to Hartford also," he added, "and, perhaps, I may be allowed to help you lug the thing around. after all. My name is Page—John Page," he concluded with engaging frankness.

When he had half spoken the name and had to finish it, he suddenly bethought himself that it might startle this girl who seemed to be running away with his stolen suit case. On the other hand, if it didn't startle her it would convince him she knew nothing about the theft. However, to his inexpressible relief his name made no impression on her. He instantly reproached himself for having thought ner. He instantly reproached himself for having thought that it possibly could in such a connection. She merely nodded and coolly said: "Thank you, Mr. Page; but I must not trouble you any more. I will take a cab at the station and go direct to the hotel."

She didn't say what hotel, but Page inwardly resolved to find out and to go there also.

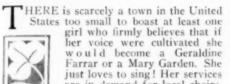
"I've come this far and I'm going to stick," he thought, as he settled himself desperately to the task of making talk.

making talk.

(Continued on page 104)

What is Your Voice Worth Anna Steese Richardson





tions. Her friends flatter her

tions. Her triends flatter her and her enemies envy her. But she has no money with which to study in some musical center! There's generally the rub.

Of these girls fully seventy-five per cent. eat out their hearts with disappointment, and sigh for what they think "might have been." The other twenty-five per cent. manage to secure some sort of vocal training, usually at the cost of parental sacrifice. And, according to the opinion of one of the greatest as well as the most conscientious of vocal teachers in America, only one per cent. in the hundred could possibly achieve a career, while, perhaps, five per cent. might make a decent living. The remainder per cent. might make a decent living. The remainder would never have enough money to complete the expensive training which must lead up to a career, nor the courage to make places for themselves even with a trained voice.

are in demand for local choirs, charity concerts and social func-

The average girl with a voice seems to think that some good fairy must pay for her lessons, that she cannot earn money while studying, and that once her education is fin-

ished, her voice well cultivated, the public will crown her a diva. She is mistaken.

In reality the singer finds that her profession requires courage and resource-fulness, as well as vocal gifts. If she wishes to teach she must struggle to secure pupils precisely as the proprietor of a store reaches out for new customers. If she wants engagements in choirs, concerts or opera, she must fight for recognition exactly as a struggling lawyer or doctor does in obeying the inevitable.

A pleasing voice is not enough, and the girl who thinks she wants to have a musical career had best consider her other talents, her physical and mental strength, her ability to work courageously and to devise ways and means. The girl who thinks that the money paid out by her parents for lessons will buy success also has bitter disappointment in

store for her.

Perhaps if girls understood this, they would enter the work in a different spirit. Fewer disappointed girls would return to their homes so bitterly disillusioned as to be objects of neighborhood pity, and weighed down by the sense that the hard-earned money spent on their lessons by sacrificing but misguided parents has been wasted.

That is why the editor of McCall's Magazine has

That is why the editor of McCall's Magazine has asked me to write this story of a real girl who made her voice earn its training. Here is a girl who will some day be one of the one per cent, who achieve a career, a girl who will inspire real workers in her art and, let us hope, discourage those who are not brave and earnest.

We will call her Mary Harrison, because her name sounds very much like that. She was born and raised in a bustling little city of the New South. She was considered one of the best singers in her home town, and every one who heard her said she ought to go to New York and take singing lessons. They said this over and over again to Mary and to her parents and relatives, until her father decided and to her parents and relatives, until her father decided that Mary ought to have her chance. He determined to spend on her voice part of his savings, and to make this up by working a little harder. He was a lawyer and working pretty hard as it was. So in the fall of 1908 Mary went to New York, where

fortunately she fell into the hands of an earnest and sin-cere teacher. This man told her that if she would work very hard for several years, he thought she might become



This is the true account of how

one young woman made her

voice pay for its own training.

It's her advice and message

to the multitude of girls who

aspire to sing professionally.

an oratorio singer of some note. Her voice had depth, tenderness, appeal, qualities especially suited to religious singing.

Mary was living in a club for students. All around her were not dozens, but hun-dreds of musical students. Some of them had good voices but were a bit lazy, and so were drifting along, spending thoughtlessly the hard-earned money placed at their disposal. Quite a few, Mary realized, had very poor voices, and were being deceived by un-scrupulous teachers and, oh, so many of

them had been studying for years without, as yet, making a penny from their so-called "gift!"

After watching these girls for two months, Mary had a heart-to-heart talk with her teacher. If she was to specialize on oratorios, why not begin practical work by singing in a choir. She did not care how small the choir, nor how humble her beginning, but she wanted work, and she wanted to be paid for it, if only fifty cents a Sunday. The teacher liked her spirit. The next Sunday Mary started singing in the chorus choir of a fashionable church at one dollar for two services, and, incidentally, received splendid training in sight-reading from a noted choir-master. Shortly after the New Year, she secured the position of soprano in an uptown church choir in the metropolis, for which she was paid three dollars a Sunday.

During her vacation, in the summer of 1909, spent in her

home town, her father died very sud-Apparently with the passing of his capable life went also Mary Harrison's hopes of securing a musical edu-cation. She would have to start at once supporting herself and contributing to the support of the younger children. Her voice was truer, stronger and better placed than when she went to New York, but she knew she was not fitted yet to teach singing nor to secure a position, that would pay any salary. But she could teach a grade school, and in September, 1909, she set-

tled down to a life of routine that would have been un-endurable but for one thing. Mary reorganized the church choir, and flung into its management and her singing at the Sunday services all her hunger to give expression to her

musical gift.

In January, 1910, an evangelist conducted a series of re-In January, 1910, an evangelist conducted a series of revival meetings in Mary's church. She planned the music and often sang solos. The meetings were a success. The evangelist was so impressed by the fervor and sincerity of Mary's music, and the effect of her singing on the congregation, that he asked her to join forces with him for the remainder of the season. He had always been handicapped by the fact that he could not sing or play, and in many of the churches he visited, the music hurt rather than helped his services. The fee which he received for conducting special services would not permit him to pay her any salary, but he guaranteed her railway fares and her entertainment. but he guaranteed her railway fares and her entertainment in the homes of church-workers. In addition, a free-will offering would be taken at each meeting to pay for her

At first Mary felt that the free-will offering would be a form of charity. Then she remembered that One had said that a laborer is worthy of his hire, and surely she would be working in His vineyard. But doubtless her final de-cision was influenced by the fact that she felt she was not successful as a schoolteacher, while her heart would be in

any form of musical work.

After the school board had secured her successor, she oined the evangelist and his wife in a town of five thousand inhabitants for a ten-day revival. She sang every night; on Sunday at three services. At the end of this engagement she had earned her board, and the free-will offerings had averaged two dollars and a half a day. This was better than teaching school at fifty dollars a month and paying board. Her expenses had included a small laundry bill, the cost of a new umbrella, and postage stamps for home letters.

a new umbrella, and postage stamps for home letters.

The evangelist, a man of tact and consideration, had arranged in advance with the church-workers for the free-will offering. When he made the first public announcement, he gave the impression that a beautiful voice was a gift from God for which the world should pay gladly. He made Mary feel that she must give in return the very best her voice and her soul held. From that hour she says that she realized that she had entered a dignified field, full of wonderful possibilities. Her hopes for a musical career revived. She wrote of her venture to her teacher in New York, who replied with helpful advice and a list of songs which he offered to purchase at the discount allowed all teachers.

offered to purchase at the discount allowed all teachers.

Next Mary suggested to the evangelist that she should visit schools and give short musical programs that would draw the pupils to their meetings. She sang without charge

at meetings of clubwomen.

All this time she concentrated on the task of reaching hearts, and put behind her the thought that her voice still needed cultivation. Her first trip with the evangelist netted an average of four dollars per day. When she returned home she had three hundred and ten dollars to her credit in bank, more than she could have earned in six months of school teaching. But more importantly she had had broadening experiences, had learned to meet and deal with strangers, had been courteously entertained in good homes, and had gained in depth and interpretation if not in the technique of singing.

Her New York teacher then advised Mary to capitalize her acquaintance and popularity in the towns she had visited with the evangelist. Why not go back and give a series of summer concerts? A former fellow student, a contralto with a fairly well cultivated voice and a pleasing personality, would like to share the venture with her. They gave twelve concerts in as many places, paid all their expenses, including

fares, board, printing, etc., and cleared two hundred and seventy-five dollars each.

On September 1st, 1910, Mary hastened to New York and studied with her old teacher for six weeks, to make sure that she was falling into no bad habits, and more importantly that she was not straining her voice. Then she joined the evangelist and his wife for a trip of thirty unbroken weeks which netted her more than seven hundred dollars. During the summer of 1911 her friend and she gave another series of concerts, covering a larger number of towns, but all within such a limited area that Mary was able to give a few singing lessons to pupils she had acquired while traveling as singing evangelist and concert soprano. She took only beginners and tried conscientiously to lay good foundations for their future work, following the methods of her New York teacher. The summer of 1911 cleared her more than six hundred dollars.

Today she is studying in New York with the proud and enthusiastic teacher who watched her brave struggle to earn the privilege. And she is singing in a choir for five dollars a Sunday. Her teacher tells me that there was never a time during the past two years when he would not have given Mary lessons free, believing that in time the girl could repay him from her earnings, but Mary would not assume the debt nor accept the favor. Mary herself sends this mes-

sage to ambitious girls:

"A great many persons told me that I would hurt my voice and cheapen my services by singing in public so soon. I have not found this to be true. If at the end of one year's study, your voice is not worth a dollar a Sunday to a choirmaster, then either you have no future for that voice or you are in the hands of the wrong teacher. As for the work, unless you have the voice of a Patti and the beauty of a Venus, you will require good hard business sense and untiring effort to make a place for yourself. If you start making that place at the very beginning, you will gain strength of purpose, along with strength of voice, courage with vocal cultivation. I do not think that every girl could do just what I did because not every girl is suited to evangelistic work. But any girl who loves children can secure work in musical center as viviting governess, or she can read to the blind, or even be a mother's helper and darn and mend. But if she does not believe in herself and her voice well enough to earn part of her way, to sacrifice instead of to pose, she has no right to ask her family to pay her way. There is no joy in the world like expressing your being in music, and the joy is sweeter when hardly earned.'



The Land of Children Unforgot

By Richard Le Gallienne

Illustrations by Sarah K. Smith



ORNING GLORY! That was the name she was known by among her friends, and by that name she may as well be known to the reader. It had been given to her by someone with a k n a c k for hitting off characteristics in fanciful nicknames, and it had stuck—for the good reason that no one could see her without realizing its intimate propriety. Her face, and, indeed her whole sensitive eager young being, had just the same delicate immateriality as the flower. She hardly seemed to be made of the same opaque flesh and blood as other people, but to be actually wrought of some finer material, some fairy porcelain; and her face,

framed in soft gold hair, and set with eyes blue and pure as some unfathomable depth of dawn, seemed transparent and luminous as with some inner light. Her young soul seemed to shine through it, just as the morning sun shines tenderly through the frail vases of the morning-glory, daintily poised to catch the dews of heaven. It seemed to vibrate with emotion, endlessly changing like the play of light in rippling water, with every

changing thought. It was almost painfully alive, and made one rather afraid, as one looked at it, for the fate of so sensitive a creature in this hard world. And those who knew her knew that Morning Glory's nature was even as her face; a nature made all of wonder and white fire, and quivering with the intensity of innocent young life. Joy and sorrow would be alike terribly real to Morning Glory, and nothing could happen to her quite as it happened to other people. Everything seemed to mean more to her than to others, and nothing ever seemed usual, or matter of course. The mere fact of being alive seemed to her a miracle to which she would never grow accustomed, an every-day sun continually seemed to her to rise for the first time.

It will not then be difficult to imagine what that most sacred and mysterious of all experiences, motherhood, would mean to Morning Glory—the coming of her little child. Love! How wonderful the coming of that had

been. And now-motherhood!

All young mothers are a sort of priestesses. They carry with them an air of initiation into the invisible secrets of the universe. They hallow the room they enter. They are strangely wise, and very sacred. Of all young mothers this is true, in some degree. Yet, it must be confessed that this transfiguration is often somewhat slight or disappointingly transient. Too soon the atmosphere of prosaic domesticity settles about this miraculous happening. The heavens opened for a brief moment, but now they are as fast closed again as though they had never opened at all.

fast closed again as though they had never opened at all.

After all, what was it but a very ordinary event, and nothing to show for the miracle, but an every-day body in

an every-day world.

So, or perhaps fortunately, it is in most cases. One more mouth to feed, one more body to clothe in a hungry, hardworking world. And for a mysterious priestess of mater-

nity, one more commonplace mother.

Ah! But for Morning Glory, who couldn't take the simplest flower for granted, for whom this strange world, every bit of it was still as strange and new as it was to our first mother in Eden, for whom fire burned and water ran, and birds sang, as by some supernatural agency-how much more for her was the mysterious coming of her little child, that magic creature, that tiny spirit, coming to them at the call of their love out of the deeps of the sky.

Oh, how carefully she must prepare for his coming—his. Yes! for she had already seen his face in her dreams, long before it was revealed to others, already knew his little wants and ways-how thoughtfully make the world ready for him, as one makes ready the room for some dear ex-pected guest. Of course, all his little clothes had long been waiting for him, everything shaped and sewn by her own hands, all that fairy wardrobe every mother knows, folded and refolded twenty times a day, or still something

new each day to be sewing at.

But stranger, sweeter thought than that-was she not, all day and all night long, magically weaving out of her own body another vesture, the vesture of flesh and blood in which his spirit was to be clothed? Ah! how careful must she be with that, how prayerfully make sure that its texture be of the finest, nothing woven into it that was not strong and beautiful, noble and good. What a watch must she set over her eyes that they look on nothing foul or unclean, over her thoughts that they are ever high and happy and full of courage. Think of it! Day by day, as she sits dreaming over her stitching, she is making his blood, his brain, his brave heart, his big brown eyes, his elfin hands and feet with their pearly nails-oh, it is his

elfin hands and feet with their pearly nails—oh, it is his life she is making, his strange new house she is fashioning for him day after day, wonderful little spirit coming nearer every moment out of the sky.

"And what after all, if he should turn out to be a girl?" would tease her big broad-shouldered, brown-eyed husband, whose love for his quaint little solemn-eyed wife was as what one might fancy the love of some strong protecting tree for the Morning Glory so tenderly twining about its strength, and lifting up to it the flower chalices of its blue-eyed faith.

of its blue-eyed faith.

"How can a boy turn out to be a girl?" she would answer, with unshakeable assurance. "Haven't I told you, dear, that I have seen him—seen him as plain as I see you? I see him every night, lying asleep in a little cloud of light. Sometimes he opens his eyes, and smiles the prettiest of

little smiles. And his eyes are brown—just your eyes. Surely I should know, if any-body!"
Of course

you should! funny litvou tle wise woman. But I'll bet you a dollar that it's a girl with big

blue eyes,"
"I won't take your money. It wouldn't be fair,'' she would answer with a laugh.

And "wasn't right?" she laughed, some days after, when she proudly called him to her to look at a boy with big brown eyes that had strangely made himself at home on her bosom.



THEY WERE LAUGHING AND GATHERING FLOWERS, AND

To see a young mother with her child is to wonder how human nature, girt about as it is with chance and death, dare venture to be so completely, so perilously happy; and as Morning Glory's husband looked at his wife's lit face bent over her child at her breast, he could almost have found it in his heart to wish her just a little less happy, less at the mercy of this terrible joy that had come into her life.

What if-But he dared not phrase the fear that

shot like ice through his heart as he looked at her.

And yet but six months were to go by before that little brown-eyed boy had gone away as mysteriously as he had come, and Morning Glory lay stricken beneath the most hopeless of all human sorrows, that mother-loss to which the tenderest love can bring no consolation. To her husband, bowed at her side in impotent anguish, indeed, that he must lose her too, that her frail flower-like life could not support agony so cruel and irremediable, this utter blank and desolation that had exhausted even the sources of tears. How shall the strength of the oak avail its morning-glory when so cruel a canker is gnawing at its root, sapping the life of its clinging tendrils and shriveling its delicate flowers. All that a man's love could bring her, the husband of Morning Glory brought her-but alas! he could not fill that little empty cradle on which her eyes were forever fastened as in a dream; and he said to himself, as hopeless days and nights followed each other, and his wife faded and faded before his eyes, that Morning Glory must surely die.

In vain to tell her that some day perhaps another little child-soul would come to them out of the sky. The hearts of sorrowing mothers are not comforted so. For Morning of sorrowing mothers are not comforted so. Glory there was but one child in all the world, just her own little boy, and he had gone from her, hidden himself away somewhere in the mysterious distance of death, and day and night she stretched out her empty arms to him,

and piteously cried out on him to come back.

"Oh, did I not love you enough, my own little boy," she would cry, "that you should leave me like this? Ah! God knows how I loved you, how my every thought was for you, how I planned for you every day, planned all the days that were to come right away till you were a man. Oh, what a great wonderful man you were going to be, my own little boy.

So she would cry night after night, and sob herself to sleep at last in her husband's arms. Sometimes she would grow so wild and distraught that he feared for her reason, and out of the depths of his love, would feel that, if death only could bring her peace, he would even face

(Continued on page 78)



IT IS ONLY MOTHERS WITHER WAY THERE WHO FIND

Keeping School in the Home

Kindergarten Holiday and Festival Observances

By Julia Wade Abbott

Kindergartens make better children, and better children, besides growing up good citizens, make better and happier homes. That and the fact that more than 4,000,000 American children of kindergarten age are unprovided for, have suggested a series of practical articles, of which this is the first, dealing with kindergarten work in the home.

Miss Abbott is a kindergarten director of the Teachers' College, Columbia University. She will cheerfully answer any questions relating to the observance of festival days that are not answered in this article, provided a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.—The Editor.

EVERY calendar there are certain red-letter days which, for children, mark the cycle of the year, and these



are the festivals or holidays. American parents have always entered into the spirit of the national festal days by a liberal provision of toys, turkeys or fire-crackers, as the proper observance of the day might demand. But there are interesting and delightful things that the children can do in preparation for these days which will add to the joys of their traditional ob-

servance, and also preserve the significance of the day. school is becoming more and more active in interpreting festival, but what can fathers and mothers do with the children at home, for there the celebration falls on the day itself, and then father, mother and children are to-

gether, and their radies, seeing occasion?

Children love to make things, and they love to dress up, and they love to play soldiers. We can gratify all these and they love to play soldiers. We can gratify all these instincts on Washington's Birthday and on the Fourth of July. Make soldier hats of brown wrapping paper, and cut long strips of red, white and blue tissue paper, fastening them together to make a plume falling from the peak of the hat. (Tie on the hats. It may seem ignominious, but otherwise they will fall off and demoralize the parade!) of red, white and blue kindergarten paper Make badges The follow-



decorated with silver or white euchre stars. The ing designs are suggested, but the children might invent other forms. Make epaulettes of the stiff paper, pasting on a fringe of the tissue paper.

Then, besides the regimentals, there must be a band. This is the time when drums, trumpets

and even clappers should make their loudest noise. Revive the historic instrument of the comb covered with tissue paper, which Stevenson has immortalized:

"Bring the comb and play upon it!
Marching, here we come!
Willie cocks his highland bonnet,
Johnnie beats the drum.
Mary Jane commands the party,
Peter leads the rear;
Feet in time, alert and hearty,
Each a Grenadier!"

Let the band practise before the actual parade, or the result swill be chaotic. Play "Three Cheers for the Red. White and Blue," "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie" and other rhythmic music on the piano, and let the children keep time. If there is no piano, let the children who have an ear for music keep the time by singing on the combs, and let the children who have a good sense of rhythm play the Little neighbors could help swell the ranks After the celebration put away the toy flags, carry flags. only bring them out for these special occasions, the flag will deteriorate into an ordinary plaything, as often happens. On Washington's Birthday the parade would naturally take place indoors, on the Fourth it might be re-peated out-of-doors, with, of course, a greater number of spectators. The captain might lead his soldiers in a flagdrill. If the room were large enough, there might be doublequick marching, halting at command and so forth. The celebration would close with young and old singing "Ameror "The Star Spangled Banner.

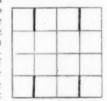
Besides making their regimentals, the children might decorate the room with chains of red, white and blue paper, one-half an inch wide and six inches long. ends are pasted together to make a ring, another strip is put through this and pasted, and so the chain lengthens. Let each child paste a small picture of Washington on a card which can be decorated with red, white and blue paper around the edge of the card as a picture frame, or flag. This card could be given to each of the guests as a memento of the day.

On the Fourth of July, if the village or town is to have a celebration, the children's parade might be one of

the features. In preparation for this day the children might save their money and buy simple fireworks which they can display for their elders. A very beautiful drill might be given with the harmless Japanese fireworks. The celebration of Thanksgiving naturally centers in

the family dinner. If there is a large number of guests, the children might have their own table. At each would be a little basket filled with nuts and raisins.

baskets are made by folding a five-inch square of light-weight cardboard into sixteen small squares. Cut out the lines, as indicated, folding down the corner squares and pasting them on the inside of the adjacent sides, mak-ing a small box. Add a handle made of a strip half an inch wide and five or six inches long. These baskets may be six inches long. These baskets may be decorated with fruit or vegetables cut out of bright colored papers and pasted



on by the children. Pumpkins and green leaves are very effective as a decoration. Small pasteboard plates, such as are used in bakeries, may be decorated with the same patterns around the rim of the plate, or with crayons or crayola, which is a better quality of crayon and well-adapted to children's use. The center of the plate may be covered with a white tissue-paper doily, which the children could fringe. On these little plates could be served the fruit. The children might make place-cards for the table of the grown people, and use for decoration grapes, apples and so forth. On the cards might be one of the following verses:

'The harvest is in,
And market and bin,
Are filled with the fruits of the earth,
So let us be gay
On Thanksgiving Day,
And keep it with feasting and mirth."

"Come to the harvest as many as may, Earth has made ready for Thanksgiving Day."

After dinner, old and young might join in the good old games of "Oats, Peas, Beans," "Stage Coach" and so forth. And this family festival should not end without the sing-ing of "Auld Lang Syne."

All children delight in "surprises!" This is what makes

Christmas and its mysteries such a joyful time, and Valentine's Day with its missives from unknown senders. children love to be surprised, but they love to surprise too, and so we have the "penny-dreadful" valentine, and the somwhat stupid jokes of April Fool's Day and Hallowe'en. But if fathers and mothers would help, the children might not only surprise but delight others on these days, and in a very natural and childlike way.

The valentine which is dearest to the child heart is the old-fashioned one made beautiful and gay with lace and flowers and birds. Save the lace paper boxes, or one can buy round or square lace doilies at the large department stores. The plain center of these doilies

(Continued on page 103)

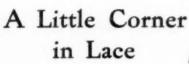
Advance Styles in Spring Millinery

By Mme. Ricardier





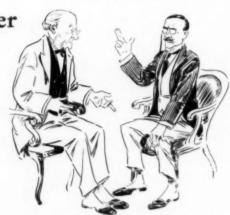
THINK OF YOURSELF HANDIN' A CUP O' COPPEE TO THAT EVERY MORNIN'''



By Sara Miller

Illustrations by Horace Taylor





SHE'D BEEN GIVEN HER CHANCE ONLY AFTER A STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE PARTNERS

"S YY, I'm queen of the boneheads all right," said the girl at the end of the lace counter as she shoved a black box back into its place, hauled out another and

brought it down on the counter with a bang.
"An' don't you forget it, neither," she continued as she began to sort out the lace in the box. "What do you suppose I been an' done jes' now when you was off the floor?" floor

Without waiting for a question she answered.

. "The Junior partner come around—she was up in the stockroom," the speaker threw a significant glance toward the tall woman busy over a long white paper at the other end of the counter—"he come right up to me an' says he, out in the main aisle?"

Her companion stopped chewing her gum and looked

up with interest.

"An' I looks at him like a fish chokin' fer water, an' says, kind of weak, 'I don't know.' An' then he nails me with them black eyes—they're enough to make you stop growin' fer a year—an' says he, 'I'll get someone who does know,' an' then he shut up that mouth like it had a spring Look that would be supported to the same of the lock that you need a jimmy to open."

"An' there goes my one fifty per," she added. "Oh, I'm it all right, all right."

"You certainly was that time, Marie," agreed her com-panion, resuming her labors, both manual and masticatory. The tall woman at the end of the counter rapped with her pencil and shook her brown bead smil-

"All right, Miss Cameron," responded

the first girl. "Say, gir "Say, girlie, what's this new piece marked 6½ fer?" She bent down over the lace edgings she had taken out of

"Guess I'll measure up," she went on, sticking her pencil in her puffs. She glanced back, but the authoritative head there was held close to its copying from

lists on the counter.
"Say, Gert, what do you suppose would happen to the Junior partner's face if he was to smile at a girl?" She brought her head down to the box and lowered her voice. "I ain't surprised he don't get married. Jes' think of yourself handin' a cup of coffee to that every morning'! Oh, my Gawd!"

She giggled and then glanced apprehensively behind her, but the person there seemed safely engrossed. She straightened up and closed the box. "But I'm the real thing in boneheads, all the way from Bonehead town," she added

"It's a dirty shame, that's what it is," her companion returned sympathetically,

as they started on a box of embroidery.
"Oh, well, anyhow, I ain't worryin' none," she replied, looking down at the thirty-second of a carat diamond on her left hand, "Jimmy gets a raise in January an' then-" Elizabeth Cameron at the other end of the counter smiled, and pretended not to hear. But a month before her heart would have dropped like lead at the realization that here another girl, one of the many who had come and

gone, was now passing out with a future secured, while she remained behind, a saleswoman at nine dollars a week, with lines at the corners of her eyes and with enough gray -not silver, but mean, hateful gray-to warn her that it was time to make her woman's piteous appeal to massage

and dye before Stein, McBirney & Co. became aware that she was thirty and no longer young.

But now—she sternly reminded herself that her promotion was only a matter of trial; but even a tentative pro-motion, from a saleswoman at nine dollars a week to a buyer at twenty-five, is not a thing to be considered rationally—but now she, too, could look forward to a future all

golden and safe.

With her heart in her work and her work flying to her head she stood over her people and her stock, outwardly vigilant and well-intentioned, inwardly distracted by the vision of all sorts of denied pleasures: a decent boarding place instead of a reeking hole, real clothes instead of makeshifts, childish indulgences like fresh magazines picked up luxuriously at a newsstand instead of greasy, well-marked copies seized from a place in the line at a public library, a seat at a theater during the first season of a great dramatic success instead of waiting until



everybody had seen it and it had moved over to a cheap house — the right to spend pennies instead of hoarding them. And, far off in the distance, loomed the remote, impos-sible joy of a trip to Europe in a lace season when a house sometimes sends its buyers abroad to get the novelties of the season at first hand. Delight persistently bubbled up out of the ground now solid under her feet, for Stein, McBirney & Co. never "let their buyers go."

The last reflection brought Elizabeth back to actualities. She must remember that nothing was settled. In fact, she must not

forget that she had been given her chance only after a struggle between the partners. She turned back to her work with fresh determination and stood, tallying up her stock lists, trying to keep vigilant eyes on the two girls over their boxes, and casting dutiful glances at straggling, early customers. But the opposition of the Junior partner, the hazard of chance and all could not subdue in Elizabeth her joy in the prospect shining ahead of her. The sun was streaming abundantly into her world.

"Miss Cameron, they want you again up in the stock-room about them laces." A stock girl's voice roused her. She nodded in reply, put away the board on which she had fastened her lists, and told Miss Skelly where to call for her if she were needed. Then, after a second's hesitation to see if the two puffed and braided heads were occupied at a safe distance from each other, she came out, a tall graceful figure with well-lifted head, and passed down the long aisle between her counter and the elevator. The stockroom girls were waiting for her.

"We've filled our space, and every other place is filled,

and we don't know what to do.

Elizabeth turned toward the dim space packed from floor to ceiling, back to the elevator door and across the window. Then she switched on the lights, fingered boxes and packages, and calculated. "Why, I think you've packed in everything," she said. "This must be about all I or-

"No, Miss Cameron," the head stock-girl stepped out,

'the boys are bringing up more."
Elizabeth shook her head, perplexed.

down and ask them how much more," she requested finally, going back to the shelves. In a few seconds the girl turned around

from the telephone beside the elevator. "Nearly a truck load," she announced.

Elizabeth stared at her. "What did you say?

she asked.
"Nearly a truck load," the girl repeated, putting receiver to her ear

"Impossible," said Elizabeth peremptorily, "there's some mistake."

The girl turned back to the instrument while Elizabeth waited impa-

No, that's right, Miss



ELIZABETH WAS DIRECTING HERE, SOOTHING THERE, ORDERING, CALMING, DENYING, GRATIFYING

Cameron," she re-peated, "there's a truck unloading at the delivery entrance.

Elizabeth shook head. "No, it her head. "No, it can't be," she said with decision. "I'll go down and see what's wrong myself

But at the street door she really found a truck delivering itself of laces -- boxes and boxes of laces, and all marked "Stein, McBirney & Co. Dumbfounded, she stood for a second and stared.
"There's a big mistake somewhere," she decided angrily. "I'll call them up."

In one of the telephone booths at the back of Laflin & Co. to ac-

They listened politely. They would make in-Yes they thought everything was right. They had er slip in their hands, all checked up. No, there count. They listened politely. quiries. her order slip in their hands, all checked up. No, there was no mistake. Yes, certainly, they would call the salesman for her.

He was glad to talk to her. A mistake? Hadn't they ivered the entire order? It was a tremendous order. delivered the entire order? Even they had experienced difficulty in supplying the quantities it called for. Certainly he wouldn't mind reading over her order. He would repeat it to her through the tele-Everything satisfactory now? He hoped she would call on them again soon.

Elizabeth, shaking, Lung up the receiver and tried to hold herself from falling off the little stool. So, that was what she had gone and done. She shut her eyes and set her teeth as she made herself face it out. That line of laces was priced by the dozen yards and sold by the dozen gross. You ordered a dozen gross, or half, or as much as you pleasedand she hadn't known it; she had ordered by the dozen gross. Every time she counted upon buying a dozen yards, she had ordered twelve times twelve times as much! Instead of twelve yards she had ordered each time one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight yards. Moreover, she had intended to buy large quantities at the twelve-yard rate because the house was out of lingerie lace, and a lawn and organdie season was promised.

She pressed her hands against her temples, unable to lay hold of a thing out of the whirr of emotions and wild Ask Laffin & Co. to take it back? And, if they did, what good would that do? Wouldn't the goods have to come in first? Wouldn't the firm know of the fine mess she had made of it? They would certainly have something to say. And, then, there was the Junior partner. In a bitter instant Elizabeth again remembered sharply his opposition The office stenographer had told her to her promotion. the whole story.

'But," old man Stein had argued, "it is our policy to promote according to years of service whenever it is possible.

But," the Junior partner had returned, "this is one of

the instances where it is impossible."
"I can't see it," Stein had differed emphatically. "Miss Cameron has been with us fifteen years. She understands

our business, she has taste, she's got appearance—what's the objection to her?"

"She's a woman," the Junior partner had been succinct and explicit in saying. "Consequently, she can't be expected to have executive ability. No woman is worth anything as a manager."

thing as a manager."
"H-m. I don't know that I exactly agree with you." (Continued on page 96)





A Circus Made to Order

Cut-Outs for Little People

By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey

Drawings by John B. Gruelle





ID you ever think, boys and girls, that you were going to have a circus all your very, very own and full of all the queer, jolly, wonderful people that make

the real circus so exciting? It seems too good to be true, doesn't it. But here is your own little circus waiting for you to cut it out and begin playing with it.

Find that pair of sharp shining scissors, ask mother for some stiff white paper to make circus tents, sit down on the floor and then go

to work. There is a whole merry troupe of circus folk to be carefully cut out of the page; Columbine, who rides upon her beautiful horse; Nip and Tuck, the two funny clowns; the Strong brothers; Punchinello, who rides a bucking burro; Monsieur Pierre, the master of the ring, and wise old Abdul Hamid, who has come all the way from the desert to show his huge trick elephant. Then there are the animals waiting to be cut, lions, bears, leopards—they are all there, and a fine circus cage that you can fold into shape to hold your animals. If you like, you may use the cage for a pattern, and by laying it on another piece of stiff paper, you will be able to make many more cages, enough to have one for each animal and to drive along in a fine little circus parade.

You will want to keep your circus people and the animals and cages a long while, so it will be a splendid plan to make them very stiff and strong, so that they will not bend or tear. Paste each figure, as soon as you cut it out, very neatly upon a square of bristol board that is a little larger all the way around than the figure is. Put figure and cardboard in the dictionary to dry, and when it is quite firm and stiff, take it out and cut the cardboard out, very close to the edge of the figure. Then make cuts in the standard at the bottom of each figure, bend the little flaps which this cutting makes forward and back, and the circus people and the animals will be able to stand alone—such

nine, strong, little toys.

Now you are all ready to plan your circus grounds. I hope that you have a nice, wide space on the floor without any other playthings to get in the way and interfere, for you know how much room a circus does need. In one corner load the circus troupe upon your toy train of cars. You see they must take a trip from a neighboring town—an all night trip—and they must steam across the playroom until, in the early morning, they arrive at the green field where their tents are to be pitched and the circus ring laid out. You will have to get the circus grounds ready. Cut and fold from some stiff, brown wrapping paper a big food tent with a long table inside where your circus troupe may breakfast. If you have an empty spool box, you can cut the sides to form the legs of a table, turn it upside down and set it inside the tent for the performers' dining table. Make a tinfoil plate and mug for each place at the table. Of course, Columbine, Nip and Tuck, Punchinello and the others will all be too busy practising for the first performance to stop for a very elaborate breakfast, but they will have time, perhaps to snatch a bite of something to eat in

Next you will want to make an animal tent where the horses may rest and have a feast of oats. There should be a ticket booth, too, that stands at the entrance to your circus grounds and has a little table inside made of a tiny square box, perhaps, on which you have spread out ever so many little pink paper tickets. The front of this tent should be closed. Cut just one little round hole in the front

the food tent after you have finished it.

through which the ticket man may take in money and pass out tickets. Mousieur Pierre may sell tickets until the circus begins.

And now it is time for the grand and gay circus parade of animals which leaves the circus grounds promptly at ten o'clock and goes up and down every street in Toyland to show the citizens what wonderful doings there will be when the circus really begins. Abdul Hamid and his great elephant lead the parade. Behind come all the wild animals in their cages. Tie a long string to the front of each cage, raise the curtains and open the doors in the dolls' house, and allow the tin soldiers a little time off duty to watch the parade as you lead the elephant and draw the cages of animals, slowly, the entire length of the room and back to your circus grounds again

As soon as the parade is over, you will need to make ready for the circus performance and that means that you will need a circus ring. A big circle of smooth straw board makes a very nice circus ring because the color makes you think of a real, sawdust covered ring. At spaces of about four inches apart on the very edge of this straw board circle, glue small empty spools for posts, and when the glue is dry, tie red string to these spools, drawing it tightly between, so as to keep the dolls and toy soldiers out of the ring. Of course they will be so excited that they will want to go inside the ring, and that couldn't be allowed for a moment.

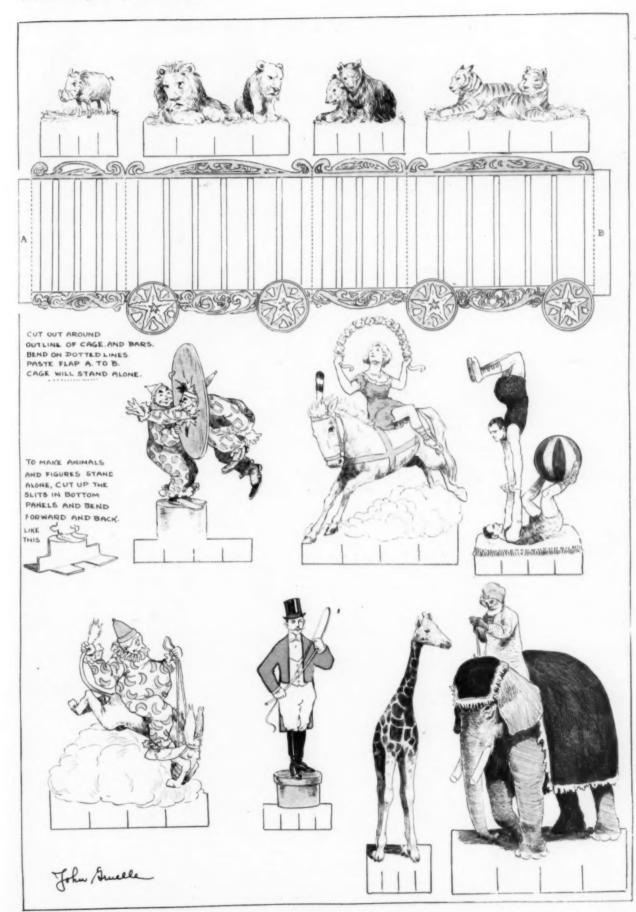
There, they are coming now—every single doll that can find a hat and the price of a ticket, the soldiers, the Billiken bringing the Flannel Cat and the Iron Pig with him for company. As soon as they have presented their tickets and you have them seated comfortably on the floor and close to the circus ring the fun begins.

the circus ring, the fun begins.

Monsieur Pierre stands in the center of the circus ring, his whip snapping merrily as he announces the events. If you have a music-box, do play it all during the circus performance for it will help the performers and give everybody a better time. First, of course, comes another parade, this time all around the ring. Abdul Hamid and the elephant lead, followed by the giraffe and any other animals whom you think it will be safe to have leave their cages. After this parade is ended, Punchinello comes tumbling in and turns somersaults and does such funny tricks on his burro that the dolls are nearly convulsed and the Billikin claps his hands very loudly. Columbine follows and looks so sweet as she tosses her garland of roses and rides like a whirlwind around the ring. All the dolls hold their breath as the Strong brothers balance and jump and toss with such a heavy ball that it seems almost as if they must be giants instead of paper dolls. Last of all come Nip and Tuck who stand in the center of the ring and make every one laugh again with their droll tricks.

It seems such a pity, but your playroom circus is all over now. The dolls and the rest of the audience go home to tea, but the circus troupe is almost as busy as it was in the morning getting ready to go to the next town in time for tomorrow's performance. You will have to help them. Fold up all your tents and pick up the scattered tickets. Start the animals in their cages for the train, first, because they are so heavy and slow, and it is a long way to the railroad station. Then, when Columbine and the clowns and all the others have followed, and everything is picked up, and the circus troupe aboard your top train is steaming away for the next town, just stand up and clap your hands, and think what a best-of-all play it has been.







Among the Plays and Playerfolk

New Productions that are Amusing the Metropolis and Some Problem Plays that are Making Theatergoers Think

MARGARET ILLINGTON

UAINT and charming are adjectives that fit "The First Lady in the Land" as snugly and perfectly as ever Quaker bonnet framed the saucy face of Mistress Dolly Madison, née Todd. No better nor cleaner comedy has been seen on Broadway in many moons than this little play by Charles Nirdlinger. What though the author has taken some liberties with history such, for instance, as making Dolly Todd the cause of the fatal duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton? What though the commonplace title of the play suggests that the invention of the author gave out before he got around to naming it? Elsie Ferguson, as Dolly Todd, makes the best of an opportunity to outfascinate the most fascinating widow of our acquaintance, and she does it so positively as to leave small room for wonder that a Philadelphia boardinghousekeeper should enthrall Burr and wed Madison.

Sharing honors with Miss Ferguson are, in special order of merit, Frederick Perry as Senator, afterwards Vice-President Aaron Burr; Lowell Sherman, as Secretary of State, afterwards President James Madison; Florence Edney, as Lady Angela Merry; Clarence Handyside, as Sir Anthony Merry, British Minister to the United States, and David Todd, as Beau Pinckney. Mr. Nirdlinger has drawn and Stage Manager Ben Teal has mounted a picture of Jeffersonian times that no Republican and certainly no Democrat should miss seeing at the first opportunity.

THERE is very little about running a department store successfully that Rose Stahl does not know and show in "Maggie Pepper," the latest offering by Charles Klein. In fact, Maggie, the stockroom girl, in the course of an hour by the watch, becomes not only indispensable to Holbrook and Company, but to young Holbrook himself (Frederick Truesdell). Which is somewhat of a record, considering the past performances of the young man. Had she not been hampered by such obstacles as John Hargen (Grant Stewart), manager of the store, and his niece (Jeanette Horton), whom he is unscrupulously ambitious to have become Mrs. Holbrook, Miss Stahl might have won out in even shorter time. There are some tremendously human moments in the play, and as a study of shopgirl life the production is not only an achievement but a triumph. The cast is admirably balanced, with at times a slight leaning toward the humorous character-acting of Lee Kohlmar, as Jake Rothschild, the Hebrew sweat-shop proprietor.

HANDICAPPED by a play almost as artificial as paper roses, Mme. Alla Nazimova has, notwithstanding, scored surprisingly in "The Marionettes," an Anglicized version of the French comedy by Pierre Wolff. Despite its mossy antiquity, the

ETHEL BARRYMORE IN "THE

medy by Pierre Wolff. Despite its mossy antiquity, the play has no uncertain quality. Slight and fluffy as most of its puppets are, they are distinct characterizations, and the role of the octogenarian uncle, Monsieur de Ferney (Arthur Lewis), is both virile and tender. Of the same stripe as de Ferney, saving her grace of womanhood, is the Baronne Durieu, an old society she-dragon who twinkles sardonically as his visa-vis. This role is handled capitally by Miss Kate Meek, who, in a flaming wig and a votes-for-women temper, flourishes wittily through most of the four acts.



ELSIE FERGUSON AND FREDERICK PERRY IN "THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND"

Frank Gilmore plays the young husband, Marquis Roger de Monclars, with considerable authority, but from an entirely English point of view. His gusts of temper and final storm of remorse and penitence carry conviction, but the fact remains that, in spite of the general excellence of the company, the play would strike B flat were it not vitalized by the subtle genius of Nazimova.

MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE has achieved a personal triumph against heavy odds in "The Witness for the Defence." Were the character of Stella Ballantyne portrayed by an actress of less personality, it would of a certainty fall to pieces. In fact, every character in the play, as conceived and written by A. E. W. Mason, is cold and uninteresting—and the plot is almost as obvious as pingpong. Nevertheless, the sheer womanly grace with which Miss Barrymore invests the character of the unhappy wife of a dissipated husband (W. L. Abingdon as Stephen Ballantyne) carries the play to success. It's a bit hard, however, on Henry Thresk (A. E. Anson), Stella's old and loyal sweetheart, to be jilted so abruptly after jeopardizing his brilliant career by committing perjury to save her from prison for shooting her husband. To repeat, Miss Barrymore carries the play on her own shoulders—and it is rather a heavy burden, even though she rids herself of a sodden husband in the first act. More time frequently is necessary to do as much artistically.

WILLIAM H. CRANE, formerly junior partner of the Robson & Crane Co., is registered at the Garrick as Senator Christopher Larkin in "The Senator Keeps House." It's the same semi-jovial, persistently genial Crane that for twenty-five years has been a star drummer in the theatrical line. And the play, being tailor-made, gives him an excellent fit, notwithstanding the fact that the material is slightly shopworn and bags a bit at the knees. Senator Larkin, a widower, is keeping house with his nephew, who acts as his secretary, in Washington. They have had tire troubles with their housekeepers, and one is seen leaving as the curtain rises. Congressman Judson (Harry Harwood), of New York, is trying to swindle the Government through a fraudulent land claim and introduces the claimant (Mabel Bert) to the Senator as just the woman to manage his home. It appears that the ethically near-sighted claimant is ignorant of the fraud being played, but she has no scruples about worming her way into the Senatorial heart and matching her daughter with the nephew-secretary. Then the land bomb bursts; Judson is wrecked, but mother and daughter are flourishing at the end.

(Continued on page ros)

Points on Building a Modest Home

By William Draper Brinckle

ERE is a Nursery-Tale—with a Moral.

Once upon a time, as Mother Goose sat in her kitchen, there came a rap at the door, and The-Old-Woman-Who-Lived-In-a-Shoe entered. And after the greetings were over,

and Polly had put the kettle on, and the teacups were brought out and filled, the Old-Woman-Who-Lived-In-a-Shoe told Mother Goose all her troubles.

Said she, "We were once rich and happy; but the fear of race-suicide came on us, and after a time the little slipper wherein we lived was painfully overcrowded. So I subscribed to the Boot and Shoe Almanac, and studied the shoe-building page very carefully. And one day I found the cutest, sweetest little shoe design you ever saw—ten rooms, bath and laundry, hardwood finish, hot water heat and all. And they said it had been built for 3,500 pence! So we sold our old slipper for 4,500 pence, and bought a nice corner lot for 1,000 pence, and then we wrote for the blue-prints of the design we had seen.

But, my dear, when the shoemakers sent in their bids, the very lowest was 7,000 pence! Still, we simply had to build; we had

sold our old slipper, you know. So we put a mortgage of 3,500 pence on the shoe, after it was built; and now the interest takes nearly everything we make; in-DIMING ROM LIVING DOM deed, we can barely afford broth, let alone bread! But I hope some day to meet the PORCH mean, horrid architect that printed that lie about FIRST FLOOR PLAN the shoe

built for 3,500 pence! I keep my whip-hand in splendid

training, you know—and when I catch him!——"
And Mother Goose sympathized, and told her she was quite right; that most men were prone to deception, anyway.

way.

No; that isn't the Moral; in fact, I'm afraid these two old ladies missed the point, just as you have done.

Listen: not so long since, a certain house (not the one shown here!) was pictured in a certain magazine. The contract price complete was \$6,400. But a man in Schenectady wrote for a set of these blue-prints; and the lowest bid he could get was considerably over \$12,000! This isn't a fable; I was the architect, and I can show you the house and the contract too.

What was the matter? Just this: at the point where the house was built, good mechanics get seventeen and one-half cents per hour. In Schenectady they get probably forty-five cents. That's quite enough to explain the difference, when we remember that labor in some form or other represents at least half the expense of building. And therefore the Moral is this—the estimated (or even the actual) cost of a house is no guide whatever, save only in the place where the estimate was made. The vicinity of a place, even, is just as misleading; I have often found a variation of over fifty per cent, in a distance of less than twenty miles!

So I haven't any intention of giving an estimate here; it would be worse than useless. But any intelligent local builder will doubtless be glad to give you an approximate,



THIS COMFORTABLE HOUSE CAN BE BUILT FOR \$1.324

preliminary estimate, if you ask him—for these floor plans are shown at an accurate (though small) scale, and he can quickly calculate a square-foot estimate that will be accurate enough for your purpose.

Houses of the same general type, in the same locality, will cost pretty nearly the same amount per square foot of finished floor area. For example, this house is 23½ feet by 34½ feet; eight hundred and eleven feet on each floor, or 1,622 square feet. There is about forty square feet more in the kitchen wing; making 1,662 feet in all. Suppose that you find the average local cost of this sort of small house to be two dollars per square foot; then 1,662 times two dollars amounts to \$3,324, the probable cost of your house.

And now for a bit of description. The plans explain themselves; but the material needs a little talk.

There is, of course, a cellar under the whole thing; with solid stone or cement walls. But the house proper is all built of frame; sheathed with rough boards, metal-lathed, and then plastered with cement stucco. This stucco, or "outside plaster," as the contractor calls it, is perhaps

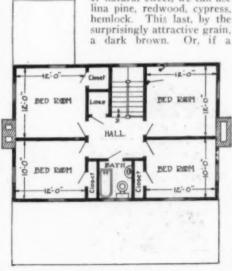
or "outside plaster," as the contractor calls it, is perhaps the most satisfactory finish, all things considered, for any small house. It is inexpensive, permanent, and does not require continual repainting like wood siding. Shingles, dipped in gray or white stain, will answer very well instead of the stucco; but they do not make quite so warm a house, unless one uses some heavy insulating felt under them.

The chimneys are of rough brick, stuccoed in the same manner; and the roof is shingle. The floors inside the house are all laid with ordinary soft pine. Later on, a hardwood floor can be put down over this. Porch-floors, however, must be the best hard or Georgia pine; unless, indeed, one chooses to dispense with wood, and pave the porches with brick or concrete.

The finish is largely a matter of personal taste—and a matter of locality, too, to some extent. Chestnut or red oak makes the best hardwood finish;

oak makes
for a cheap
North Carogum, or even
way, has a
when stained
white-painted colonial
interior is
wanted, a ny
s ort of
s e c o n d g r a d e wood may
be used.

The plaster in g should be tinted sand-finished for the living-room and dining-room; but hard white coat is best, elsewhere. (Con. on p. 83



er natural effect, we can use

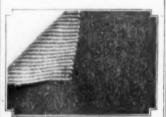
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Spring and Summer Dress Materials

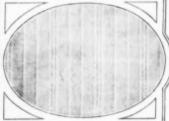
By Anne L. Gorman

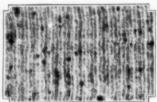


COTTON-SILK AEOLIAN



DOUBLE FACED WOOLEN







DIAGONAL

HIS is to be a white spring and sum-The ultra fashionable materials are all shown in white, while the novelties are white on white. There are white serges (the deep-

cut serges having preference), white whip-cords, drap d' Alma, fancy basket weaves and the new loosely woven, semi-porous materials. White voile both plain and embroidered will have enormous prestige. materials include washable crepe, piqué and mercerized batiste, plain and embroidered, while English eyelets will decorate all high-

class materials.

In combinations, white and black in any form will lead; and for color schemes, monotone effects, that is, graduated shades of one color, will be followed exclusively. There will be no vivid contrasts in the new color combinations, as formerly. Instead one will choose, for instance, several tones of brown; a rather deep shade for the gar-ment fabric, down through the tans and caramel tones for the trimming and gar-nitures. One's millinery must also follow this same monotone effect.

The spring woolen fabrics are pictured beginning with a novelty material which is a flat weave worsted resembling piqué. It is woven in such a way that the ridges will not pull out flat even when stretched. This material is charming for young girls. Appropriate for spring walking suits and seaside and mountain wear is the second material. This is a white deepcut serge, the cord being but half the width of the cut-out. Pure white serges, as differentiated from cream serges, are pre-ferred. Fine French serge is used for onepiece dresses, the medium weaves are ap-propriated for jacket suits, while the heavy weights make the swagger long coats for summer.

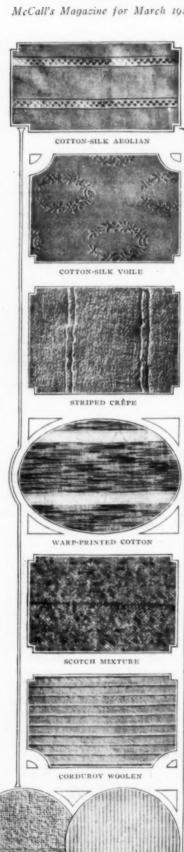
A light-weight wool showing a black and white combination is next, while the rather broad stripe below, is one of the new cotton materials. This is a printed-in-the-warp mohair, and, with the cotton serges of varying designs, shows the wonderful results achieved by manufacturers of cotton materials.

For separate skirts, suits and light-weight coats the material showing a stripe on the reverse side is an excellent example. gray mohair next is for a substantial dress or traveling coat, and has just one thread of deep red on each edge of the narrow stripe. A tan mixture of the boucle order is shown; this is of homespun weave. The last of this group is a Scotch mixture tightly woven, a mixed gray with a striped

background. This replaces the ubiquitous cheviot.

Of the very thin sum-mer materials there is an infinite variety. Voiles in solid tones, coral, light blue, begonia, reseda and champagne. Three dechampagne. Three designs with silk stripes are shown, a drawn thread effecting an openwork line. Among these silk and cotton mixtures is the

(Continued on page bs)



NATTY CRÊPE AND

PIQUÉ

Mending Back Yards at Small Expense

Nature Only Wants a Chance to Make the Back Yard More Sightly and Habitable

By Samuel Armstrong Hamilton

T IS a constant problem with the owners of home grounds how best to cover up objects which, unadorned, detract from even the best kept gar-dens. There are many such objects. First come the old fences, which for necessary to maintain. There are often trees which are decaying, and one reason or another are many times are but stumps. Or old buildings which must be concealed by being covered out of sight beneath some of the

many vines which can be used for that purpose. Frequently it happens that a new home is built in an old neighborhood, and on both sides the adjoining houses are unsightly, and it is a bit of diplomacy to get the owners to see them in the proper light. Also, business blocks are built adjoining a residence plot, making a hard subject to handle; but all

these, and more, are capable of solution.

The owner of the garden shown in A and B deserved a first prize for his solution. When he moved in, the yard was a mass of rubbish-tin cans, ashes and other litter. The house was old, but paint and repairs took care of that. The ground was cleared of all rubbish, and a soil made by hard work and the use of loam, hauled on, and manure, dug in. Walks were made, borders and beds laid out and planted, and a large amount of shrubbery and roses planted, and vines and grapes run up over the porches. It was five years before it began to look good enough to satisfy the owner, but there was one eyesore which detracted from all the rest, and cast an ugly shadow on the premises.

At the foot of his lot, standing on the dividing line, was a ramshackle building which nothing seemed able to make pre-sentable. Whitewash only made it the more glaring, and, as it was under a long lease, there was not much prospect of its being torn down or replaced by something more sightly. With the consent of the owner he determined to try Japanese ivy, which many



B-THE SAME BACK YARD WHEN MENDED

persons phophesied would not do well, growing on rough boards. He made a regular drained border, filling in soil (the best obtainable), as it had to be a permanent job for complete success, and enriched it with one-third its bulk of well-rotted stable

of well-rotted stable manure, and planted two-year-old ivy early in the spring, while they were dormant, tacking the spring, while they were the second year saw the old building half covered. The ends of the vines were cut back one-third, as this made them branch the more, and laterals were needed to fill all the space between the plants. At the end of four years it looked as you see it in the picture. It is gone over annually, the loose ends cut off, and the tops kept cut back to the edge of the room. This keeps it branched to the ground, as it should be.

ground, as it should be.

Coming to the back yard shown in C and D, we have a different problem. When the owner moved in, this old pear tree had for generations been the gathering place for all the old tools, pieces of boards and all sorts of garden implements. The space around it lay between the house and an adjoining one, and was entirely cut off from the sunshine, having a north exposure. The ground was hard and stony, evidently having never been cultivated since it

was open country.

It seemed so handy to just drop a tool against the old

tree, on the way from the garden to the house, and reach for it when again needed! But the new owner is not that kind of a gardener. That soil was dug over, inch by inch, all stones, rubbish and loose roots were removed, and as much good soft as was needed to fill to the proper grade was hauled in, and grass seed of a variety that would grow in the shade was sown, raked and rolled in. While this work was going on he had also excavated a circular border all around the tree

C AN UNSIGHTLY

soil, and six inches of the sub-soil. In this he filled soil from the woods, composed largely of leaf mold and vegetable matter, thoroughly decayed.

In this border he planted young ferns of the following varieties. A diantum and and a sold in the soil of the following varieties.

ing varieties. Adiantum, aspidium and asplenium, which can be seen in the picture and recognized by the fronds.

Along the edge of the grass plot, in the shape of a Along the edge of the grass plot, in the snape of a crescent, he made a border three foot-wide, in which were set ferns of the following varieties: Adiantum aspidium, asplenium, Felix-foemina, cystopteris, Dicksonia and osmunda. Planted among these as undergrowth were hepatica, phlox-divaricata, thalictrum,



(Continued on page 114)

What the Matronly Woman Will Wear

By Anne Overton

"MERCHANTS and haberdashers surely do not expect stout women to wear stylish clothes! I seldom can find pretty things

clothes! I seldom can find pretty things in my size," sighed the stout lady.
"Yes, isn't it hard?" responded her friend, a woman of like generous proportions. "Many times I have searched the town in vain for things large enough for me. Why, do you know, Carrie, I have actually had clerks tell me when I asked for certain articles, 'Oh, we do not keep toem that large!" tnem that large!'

"Well, it's easier now to get things than it used to be, that's one comfort," laughed Carrie. "But the difficulty sometimes is to know just what to wear, so as not to have that dumpy, squatty look which ruins so many large women. If properly dressed, some of us would really be very

handsome.

"You seem to have solved the difficulty," said the friend admiringly. "I never saw anything prettier than that house gown of yours, nor better adapted to women with figures like ours. Its lines

are perfect."
"There's no criticism coming to you either, Elinor," the other said, well pleased. "That tunic and jumper you have on are in the very latest fashion, and they certainly take ten pounds off

your looks.

I believe they are good. I made quite a study of the various designs before I settled on these. They are made by the McCall patterns. Neither waist nor skirt were to be had in my size, but I had no difficulty whatever in enlarging

"Oh, here comes Juliet!" exclaimed Carrie.
"What a stunning new coat that is of yours!"
"Thank you, dear, I am glad you like it. Do you know, that little dressmaker, Mrs. Cutting. and I made this at home from one of the McCall patterns. But why are you both smiling?"

"It just struck me as funny about the pattern, for Elinor confessed that she had used those smart designs for her costume, and I'll own up now that I, too, went to the same source for a model for this house dress. Did you have any trouble in getting the size?"



4441. Ladies' House Dress

4447, Ladies' Over-Blouse Waist 4443, Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt



"Not the slightest," Juliet replied. "The forty-two size was almost large enough for me, and we only had to slip the pattern back a little from the fold of the goods to ac-

commodate my forty-four self."

Carrie smiled. "Elinor and I were talking," she said, "about how hard up for clothes stout people sometimes

"Oh, don't you think all that is changing now?" Juliet ted quickly. "I have just come from Mrs. Colt's tea, and Those two visitors of Mrs. Hart's looked perfectly stunning in their French suits—they are just back from abroad, you know. They had departed entirely from the old, straight

"Oh, of course, everything is in the way a large woman carries herself," announced Elinor with decision. "With some regard for the right lines amplitude need be no bar

to good clothes."
"Of course not!" the other assented. "I wish you could have seen those two women. They were larger than any of us, but they both wore things that I have always held taboo for myself. One had a long and large scarf about her shoulders, which hung nearly to her ankles, and she carried a huge muff with a bunch of calla lilies on it. Her dress skirt was of the very narrow order, but its lines were perfectly adapted to her figure. The other wore a coat and skirt all curved lines, the side panels rounded off at the knees. But it didn't make her look dumpy. come to the conclusion we can use most of the late fashions

if we keep the lines simple."

"Yes, and are careful not to exaggerate any of the features," chimed in the other two. "Sometimes merely the modification of a large collar will make all the difference in the world in adapting a waist to the matronly figure.



No. 4493—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

No. 4991—4 sizes, 22 to 28 inches waist measure.



No 4477-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

Distinctive New Models in Dress



4493, Ladies' Coat Waist with Guimpe 4491, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt

4477, Ladies' Dress



NO. 4493, Ladies' Coat Waist (15 cents).—This pattern is in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires two and three-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide. For the guimpe, two yards of twenty-seven-inch material will be necessary, and seven-eighths of a yard of twenty-seven-inch goods is used for the collar and cuffs.

No 4491, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt (15 cents).—A desirable model to wear with waist No. 4493. A straight pleated flounce lengthens the upper portion. The pattern is in four sizes, from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires four and three-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch goods. The completed skirt measures three and a quarter yards at the lower edge.

No. 4477, Ladies' Dress (15 cents).—Developed in modish black and white, the waist is cut without shoulder seams, and the three-piece skirt is also a late design. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires five and a half yards of forty-four-inch material. The skirt measures two and three-quarter yards at the hem.





4519, Ladies' Waist 4499, Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt

No. 4519-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. No. 4499—5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. No 4475-5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.



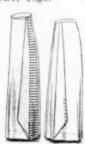
blouses are those which present this attractive feature. In this model this mode is at its best. Worn either with or without the frill, the diagonal closing line is nevertheless a becoming feature. The waist may be treated in several different styles, as illustrated in the small views. This design is a good one to develop in white cordurer or heavy silk to wear with white serge skirts, one of the popular fancies this spring. The pattern is in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires two and seven-eighth yards of goods thirty-six inches wide. Seven-eighths of a yard of lace is needed for the frill.

No. 4517, Ladies' Waist (15 cents).—A blouse such as that here pictured in combination with skirt No. 4518 is bound to be popular. Silk, wool, cotton and linen may all with equal advantage be used in making it. Still another version is furnished in the small view below, where it has one rever, the other side of the neck being braided with Transfer Design No. 298. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires two and one-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material, five-eighths of a yard of eighteen-inch goods for revers and five-eighths of nine-inch striped material for single rever.

No. 4518, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt (15 cents).—None of the new skirts is simpler and more attractive than this with its two long sections at the left side turned back from an inserted section which may be of striped goods, as illustrated in the small view. On the figure with waist No. 4517 it is developed in black satin, the turned sections of white satin to match the waist, and the inset section of black satin braided with Transfer Design No. 307. The pattern comes in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires two and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch goods, with one and an eighth of nine-inch striped material. The completed skirt measures two and one-eighth yards at the lower edge.



No. 4517—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 4518-5 sizes, 22 to 30 in





NO. 4507, Ladies' Waist (15 cents).—With this neat waist in conjunction with skirt No. 4516, a charming costume is obtained. The pattern may be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires two and a half yards of thirty-six-inch material. Five-eighths of a yard extra of material twenty-seven inches wide will make the collar and cuffs.

No. 4516, Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt (15 cents).—This chic model has a circular under-flounce which allows the use of contrasting material under the stylish slashes at the bottom of the seams. Either woolen or wash goods may be appropriately used to develop it. Worn with waist No. 4507 it will make a good spring costume. The pattern is in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires four yards of thirty-six-inch material, with one and a half of twenty-seven-inch goods for under-flounce. The skirt measures two yards at the hem.

No. 4515, Ladies' Walst (15 cents).—The one-sided effect is seen at its best in this design, and the graceful closing will be found very becoming. The model is suitable for development in silk or in linen. With skirt No. 4508 it makes a jaunty dress. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Three yards of thirty-six-inch material are required for size thirty-six. The collar and cuffs seen in small view take five-eighths of a yard of twenty-seven-inch material.

No. 4508, LADIES' FOUR-GORED SKIRT (15 cents).—A charming model developed and trimmed to correspond with waist No. 4515. It is very suitable for the separate skirt either of silk or wool, or of washable materials for summer wear. The inserted side



32 to 42 inches bust

4507, Ladies' Waist

4516, Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt



to be had in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure. Two and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material will be needed for size twenty-six. The side section requires one and a quarter yards of goods. The skirt, when finished, will measure one and seven-eighth yards at the bottom.

No. 4485, Ladies' Waist (15 cents).—The waist here shown, made of white linen and worn with skirt No. 4473 is decidedly chic. It is embroidered on the front with Transfer Design No. 428, the same design being adapted to collar and cuffs. As illustrated in the small view, the waist is more simply ornamented with Transfer Design No. 294. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires two and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material, with one and one-eighth yards of lace for frill.

No. 4473, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt (15 cents).—As seen in the illustration, where it is worn with waist No. 4485, this model can be admirably developed in serge, and also be very daintily made of white linen. The pattern comes in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure. To make size twenty-six three yards of thirty-six-inch material will be sufficient. The skirt, when finished, measures two and three-eighth yards around the lower edge.

No. 4511, Ladies' Dress (15 cents).—Made of satin with white ratine collar and cuffs, this dress will give satisfaction. Patterns come in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Six and a quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide are necessary to make the dress for size thirty-six. One yard of thirty-six-inch goods is needed for collar and cuffs. The completed skirt measures two and a half yards at the hem.



4511, Ladies' Dress with Chemisette

No. 4473-5 sizes. 22 to 30 inches waist



4511-

WITH the wonderful improve-W ment being made each year in fabrics, the art of dress is revolutionizing, if one may be permitted to use a word so ungainly as that. With the stiff silks and brocades of former generations, only the wide, hoop-skirted and crinolined dresses were appropriate and the attempt to reproduce the clinging folds of Greek models made a costume ridiculous. Now.

however, textile manufacturers are giving us the most fascinating, crepy looking silks and voiles, with which we can do just anything in

the way of drapery.

The new cotton voiles are beautiful enough for the most elaborate summer occasions. They are almost as soft as marquisette, and are made silky in appearance by the mercerized stripes with which the plain surface is varied. One white one has little ridgy stripes a quarter of an inch apart in a pale violet, a stripe about onesixteenth of an inch wide alternating with a hair stripe. Such a dress, trimmed with Bohemian lace (a coarse fibered lace something like Cluny), would insure instant social triumph for the wearer. Another of these pretty cot-ton voiles is in pale pink with fine white lines in groups of three, the groups being placed about three-quarters of an inch apart. Still others are seen which have pink stripes, or pale blue, on white grounds, or vice versa, all of them as delicate as possible and wonderfully appealing.

A new goods recently seen is crepe voile, a soft, cream-colored cloth, which is just what its name implies, a thin cotton voile with the crinkled surface of crepe. A material to be used in combination with the white cotton voiles and crèpes is called agaric or terry cloth. It looks exactly like a fine, loosely woven quality of Turkish towelling, and is more suitable for trimming than for the main features of the dress. A dress of crepe voile with deep col-lar, peplum and cuffs of agaric, is a stunning creation, especially if it be closed in front with

three large buttons covered with leather. Large leather buttons and ornaments are seen on many of the imported dresses this year. Often the only touch of color will be given to a cream-colored gown by three huge buttons of green leather. Sometimes leather belt and but-tons match. A chic use of leather is in buttonhole ornaments and belt fastening of suède leather tinted to match the costume. On a handsome sage green cloth dress recently seen the cassacque or jacket waist was fastened across the bust by quaint straps of stitched green suede leather and cloth, and the belt, of the cloth, was clasped with a leather ornament.

The color combinations of modern dress are among its distinctive features. The art of the dyer has kept pace with the textile arts, and the delicious softness of the tints now to be had in dress goods surpasses anything the world has heretofore seen. With this soft-ness comes the opportunity of blending shades formerly entirely incompatible, making of each dress a color study that has the value of a real

picture.

In the models shown on the color page opposite, we have striking illustrations of the good effects that can be obtained with modern fabrics and tints.

No. 4501, LADIES' DRESS (15 cents).—This exquisite gown exemplifies all that has been

said of the beauties of the dress art of the day. Made of soft gray and heliotrope bordered chiffon it has all the misty beauty of the evening sky. The silken edge of the chiffon is in a deeper shade of heliotrope; worn with the dress is a sash girdle of the prevailing purplish tint. The dress may be worn with a guimpe and is so constructed as to be susceptible of several different inter-

Costumes and Suit for Formal Wear

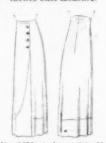
(See illustration on opposite page)



No. 4501-5 sizes, 32 to 40



No 4479 -6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 4481-5 sizes. 22 to 30 inches waist measure.



4489-6 sizes, 32 to 42



No. 4487-5 sizes, 22 to 30

pretations, another of which is seen in the small view on this page. may be made with or without the train. Either bordered material or flouncing may be used in its development. The pattern may be had in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. Size thirty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires six yards of thirty-six-inch material, or six and a quarter of bordered goods twenty-seven inches

wide. One and a half yards of thirty-six-inch goods in addition will be necessary for the foundation skirt. The completed skirt measures two and three-quarter yards at the

4479, LADIES' WAIST (15 cents).-No. Among the new designs this season this will present the strongest claims to the tasteful woman for its neatness and style. The onetasteful sided effect is maintained in the collar which comes to the belt on the right, and is cut off across the bust on the left. Made of silk, with velvet collar, and worn with skirt No. 4481, it makes a beautiful costume, the full value of which is given in the yellow silk dress illus-trated on the opposite page. This waist may also be developed in linen as a surplice waist, trimmed with Transfer Design No. 403, as shown in the small view on this page. pattern is in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six takes three and seven-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4481, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt (15 cents).—This is an invaluable model for the woman who is seeking something which will combine the requisites of modern fashion with those graceful lines without which the dress of handsomest material becomes ineffective and undesirable. The simulated tunic is lengthened by a three-piece circular flounce. Worn with waist No. 4479 it is an admirable model to develop in changeable mustard taffeta, as represented on the opposite page. With collar and front of skirt of panne velvet, and trimming of fringe, it is a beautiful costume. The skirt pattern comes in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure. Three and one-eighth yards of goods thirty-six inches wide will be neces-sary to make the skirt in size twenty-six. When finished, the lower edge measures two and oneeighth yards.

No. 4489, Ladies' Coat (15 cents).-Essential to every wardrobe is the coat suit. No mistake will be made in selecting this model. Its development, with skirt No. 4487, in blue broadcloth, as illustrated on the color page opposite, is a happy revelation of its possibilities. The pattern is to be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires three and three-eighth yards of goods forty-four inches wide. If made with large revers, as shown in the small view on this page, five-eighths of a yard will have to be provided for them. The simpler collar, with one rever, also requires five-eighths of a yard of material of the usual width.

No. 4487, LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT (15 cents).—As a skirt to wear with coat No. 4480 this design is unexceptional. The main idea of this design is unexceptional. the coat with its decorative line of buttons and cutaway front, is followed in the skirt, both in the buttons placed at the left side-front, and in

the diagonal opening below, which reproduces otaining in the coat. The pattern may be had the angle obtaining in the coat. in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure. For size twenty-six four and one-half yards of ma-terial thirty-six inches wide will be necessary. The skirt. when completed, will measure two and seven-eighth yards around the bottom.



COSTUMES AND SUIT FOR FORMAL WEAR



CURRENT FASHIONS FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

E ACH season brings its novelties and a study of the changes in fashions is well worth study. Instead of pooh-poohing such lore as unfit for the strong, masculine mind, historians might with profit delve in the records of woman's dress, for the mere cut of a tunic, the arrangement of the drapery, the lines of a blouse, may have an intimate connection with some stirring

event in the annals of the world which might, if investigated, prove enlightening even to the dry-as-dust scholar.

The semi-centennial last year of the outbreak of the Civil War furnished costumes and designers with ideas for a score of pretty dresses, and the fashions of 1860 and 1861 are influencing to a remarkable degree the modes of 1912. By the same law, the anniversary of the birth of some potentate will be celebrated in the dress of the modern woman, and Louis Quinze styles, Louis Seize fashions and Empire modes follow each other with a regularity which, if observed, would furnish hints to the student of French history.

The appearance of the Russian dancers in Paris two years ago gave us an interest in the Russian blouse and the Cossack turban, which we still cherish in some of our best-loved garments. The preparations for the Durbar just held in India and the announcement that his Majesty George V of England would attend, turned the eyes of the world to the ancient kingdom of the Great Moguls, and at once the Oriental motif dominated our trimmings, and the vivid tints of the Far East gave a note of relief to our more somber northern color sense.

northern color sense.

And so it goes. To the student of history to whom the life of the people is worth more than mere lists of kings and battles, this subject is fraught with interest. In time to come it is not impossible that some writer will discover the laws which govern these changes, and then the whole question of clothes will be taken from the unregarded place it now holds in the minds of men, and be raised—who knows?—to the dignity of a real science.

Just at the present time it would be hard to say what period or what country is holding chief place in the affections of the fashion world. The influence of the Orient is seen, but not to the exent predicted last summer. As said above, reminiscences of 1860 are engaging our attention, and in many of the new modes more than a hint of the middle of the Nineteenth Century is seen. But all of the old styles thus resurrected are so modified and adapted to present needs and conditions that unless our attention is especially directed to their origin, their significance often escapes us. In the illustration on the opposite page, for instance, we may find indications of other periods than our own which give the dresses and suit an interest aside from their real beauty.

No. 4503, Ladies' Over-Blouse Waist (15 cents).—The continued popularity of the over-blouse is not surprising in view of its adaptability to many uses and a variety of materials. It is especially valuable in view of the present liking for combining two or more materials in one costume. It is a pretty fashion, too, when the waist is decorated with braiding or embroidery, as shown in the small view on this page, in which Transfer Design No. 413 is employed to good advantage. It has remained for recent designers to make the over-blouse of lace and silk combined, to be worn with a dark silk skirt, No. 4505, as illustrated on the opposite page. The great popularity of lace makes this one of the most desirable of the recent designs. The pattern for this blouse is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. For any size two yards of thirty-six-inch material will be needed for the over-blouse, and two, of the same width, for the waist. The design may be developed in bordered material,

Current Fashions for Women and Misses

(See illustration on opposite page)



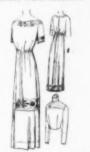
No. 4514-5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



No. 4503—6 sizes, 32 to 42



No. 4505-4 sizes, 22 to 28 inches waist measure.



No. 4513-5 sizes. 52 to 40 inches bust measure.

five yards, eighteen inches wide, being necessary for over-blouse and sleeves. One and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch goods will make the over-blouse to the waistline.

No. 4505, LADIES' SKIRT (15 cents).—In this pretty model of a two or three piece gathered skirt, we have an excellent garment to wear with the over-blouse, No. 4503, just described. Gathered skirts are

again becoming fashionable, but for the nonce the most popular models will be those which do not make the gathers too full, leaving us more of the fitted smoothness to which we have been so long accustomed. This skirt will look well in any of the soft silks now in use, and is a good model for the early spring. It will also develop to splendid advantage in the new crepes which we are told are to be fashionable this summer. The pattern is obtainable in four sizes, from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires three and five-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide. Five-eighths of a yard of eighteen-inch goods is required for the inset piece, and if trimmed with a two-inch pleating, as shown in the small view, one yard of twenty-two-inch material will be needed for that. The completed skirt measures two yards and a half around the lower edge.

No. 4514, MISSES' COAT SUIT (15 cents) .-For the young girl at the age when self-consciousness is apt to make her unpleasantly aware of any defects in her costume, great care must be taken that her dress is as far as possible without flaw. To any miss this model will give complete satisfaction. nothing to be desired in style, and yet the lines are the simple, graceful ones which should always characterize the clothes of young girls. The cutaway coat conforms in contour to the plan of the front of the skirt. The suit may be pleasingly developed in blue serge with col-The suit may lar and cuffs of black satin, and will also look well for the summer coat suit of white The pattern is in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years. Size sixteen requires four and three-quarter yards of forty-fourinch goods, with one yard of material for collar and cuffs. Made, as shown in small view, one-half yard of material is necessary for the striped rever, and Transfer Design No. 400 in adapted form is used to trim the left side of coat.

No. 4513, Ladies' One-Piece Dress (15 cents).—With possibilities for treatment in one of two or three of the different modes of the present, this model offers unusual attractions. Made, as illustrated on the third figure on the opposite page, it is a fascinating exemplar of the prevailing fashions. The pattern also provides an over-skirt, as seen in the small view on this page, making of it an entirely different dress. In this style, Transfer Designs

an entirely different dress. In this style, Transfer Designs Nos. 385 and 387 are suggested as desirable trimming features. Another up-to-date development is without the overskirt and with the trimming of puffed bands reminiscent of 1860 fashions. Cashmere or silk may, with equal propriety, be used in developing this model. The pattern comes in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. Size thirty-six takes three and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material. Three and five-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch goods is needed for the over-dress for any size, and one and three-quarter yards of the same width for a guimpe. The skirt measures two and one-quarter yards at the lower edge. On many imported dresses the peplum is an interesting feature, and its general adoption by American women is anticipated by designers and dressmakers. Its merit is that it offers opportunity for a trimming on the skirt in accord with that on the waist.



4027, Ladies' Coat 4509, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt 4470, Ladies' and Misses' Coat and Dress Collar

Appropriate Dress for the Outdoor Woman

NO. 4027, LADIES' COAT WITH PEPLUM (15 cents).—In no respect is the difference between the modern woman and her predecessors more marked than by her increased interest in outdoor life. For this reason coats, wraps and suits of all kinds, to be worn on the street, at the golf links, on the motor trip, are to the woman of today of vastly more importance than that class of garments could have been to her grandmother. She is more exacting in her requirements, too, and her clothes must not only combine style with grace of outline, but they must, at the same time, be easy and comfortable. In this coat we find all of these definitions. The peplum is one of the style features of the day, and the collar and cuffs, of black-and-white striped broadcloth, are a striking addition to the costume. Worn with skirt No. 4500, it will make a satisfactory suit to develop in broadcloth or serge, but will be equally desirable in taffeta for the coming spring. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. For size thirty-six three yards of thirty-six-inch goods will be required.

No. 4500, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt (15 cents).—In this graceful skirt we have a model which will be found extremely useful by reason of the variety of materials from which it may be fashioned. It will look well as a cloth skirt, will be especially good developed in taffeta to wear en suite with coat No. 4027, and will also be one of the best of designs for the linen or heavy cotton skirt to wear with summer shirt waists. It requires no trimming, and, although seemingly complicated by the construction of the front, is really very simply made. The pattern comes in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure. The same amount of material will be necessary in making the skirt of any size. It will take three yards, thirty-six inches wide. Made for a woman of twenty-six-inch waist, the completed skirt measures two and one-eighth yards at the lower edge.

No. 4470, Ladies' and Misses' Coat and Dress Collar (10 cents).—The smart collar on the coat, No. 4027, belongs to the set illustrated and described in the February McCall's, where a number of pleasing possibilities are suggested for developing them. In making new suits or in making over old ones, a pattern like this is often an invaluable aid. The patterns are cut in three sizes, small, medium and large. For any size three-quarters of a yard of thirty-six-inch material will be necessary to make the collar illustrated here. The





scalloped collar takes seven-eighths, and the round one and one-eighth yards of goods thirty-six inches wide.

No. 4471, LADIES' RAINCOAT (15 cents).-Of importance to the woman who cannot stop at home for rain, is the long, enveloping coat which covers her completely and protects her dress from the hardest showers. Many designs in rubberized goods and in cravenette are for sale in the shops at prices ranging from a few dollars up to twenty-five or thirty. But often the coat is desired in material not to be obtained in the ready-made garments, and for uses, as dust coat, motor cloak, or so, not contemplated by the manufacturer. Many women, too, like to exercise their own individual taste in plan-ning even these stock-in-trade garments, so to speak, in order to have something as unlike as possible to those worn by the great majority of people on the street. To such women this model offers a fine opportunity in choice of material, buttons, small trimming features and so on, which will be most welcome. It may be developed in cravenette and rubber goods for a raincoat, pure and simple. It is also a good model for the long linen, satin or taffeta coats worn in traveling, and offers still another possibility for the use of heavy cloth for the warm motor coat. Neatly fitted with center-back the warm motor coat. Neatly fitted with center-back seam and shoulder darts, it follows in graceful fashion the lines of the figure, having a desirable tailored appearance, but there is nothing complicated nor difficult for the home dressmaker in its construction. The pattern is obtainable in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. For size thirty-six four yards of goods forty-four inches wide will be sufficient. Six inches of bias velvet will make the collar.

No. 4480, QUAKER BONNET AND TYROLEAN HAT (10 cents).—The increasing number of women who use the motor daily has made necessary a small, close-fitting bonnet which keeps the hair from being disarranged, and which will stay on in the stiffest breeze. And so the auto bonnet came to be a fashion of the day, but what at first was in the exclusive province of the milliner is now within the reach of all, and by using the pretty patterns illustrated on this page, every woman can contrive for herself bewitching little bonnets of silk, velvet or corduroy, and becoming soft hats of cloth to match her coat or its trimmings. These patterns are in three sizes, for ladies, misses and girls. The Quaker bonnet requires for ladies' size, one and one-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material, the hat one and three-quarter yards. One-half yard of twenty-two-inch canvas will be needed to line the brim of the hat.



4471, Ladies' Raincoat or Duster 4480, Ladies', Misses' and Girls' Quaker Bonnet and Tyrolean Hat





No. 4504—5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



No 4488 6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, ... 16, 17 and 18 years.

Models for Misses and Small Women

NO. 4502, Misses' Dress (15 cents).—Mothers with daughters of sweet sixteen or thereabouts will be delighted with this design (also suitable for small women). The two views illustrate different possibilities of development. The first, as pictured on this page, is most attractive by reason of its really good lines and simplicity of style. The graceful Quaker collar, a new feature, gives the right shoulder effect, and appears to be buttoned to the waist, which is shown here developed in plaid taffeta harmonizing in color with the costume of serge. Very alluring and quaint is the other illustration on the opposite page, quaint in this case meaning demure and sweet. For the dressy occasions nothing more charming could be imagined than this little Quaker costume featured in some clinging material. Crepe de chine, or batiste, perhaps, with allover lace for the attractive accessories, among which the apron figures as being new and very smart. The pattern may be had in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. Size fifteen requires five yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with two and three-eighth yards of allover lace. Around the lower edge the skirt measures two yards. For description of the Quaker bonnet see page 37.

No. 4504, Misses' Dress (15 cents).—This design for misses and small women is one of the smartest of the spring models. The coat effect with a peplum is decidedly *chic*, and again buttons, much in favor as a trimming, form an attractive finish to the costume, which is here shown developed in elephant-gray velveteen. Serge or any of the novelty woolens would be equally good, and for the warm weather, linen and piqué would be particularly adaptable for this design. Still a favorite, the large collar can be left off if desired, and both long sleeves and short are provided. The pattern may be had in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years. Size sixteen requires five and three-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with two and three-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch goods for collar and cuffs. The three-piece skirt measures two and one-quarter yards around the lower edge. Transfer Design No. 428 is used in embroidering the collar and cuffs.



No 4502-6 sizes, 13.14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



description and other view of 4502 see opposite page) NO. 4488, Misses' Sailor Dress (15 cents).—This model is an unusually good one, cut on most up-to-date and becoming lines. A coat closing is provided for the blouse, if that be preferred to having it slip on over the head, and either long or short sleeves may be used. The pleated skirt has seven gores and a high or regulation waistline. Navy-blue serge

is most popular for this style, but good effects can be developed in white or colored linen and piqué. Stars can be embroidered on the dress from Transfer Design No. 203. Pattern in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. Size fifteen requires five and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide with three-quarters of a yard of twenty-seven-inch goods for collar and cuffs. The skirt measures around its lower edge two and three-eighth yards.

No. 4512, Misses' Dress (15 cents).—This jaunty dress with coat waist will be liked both by misses and small women. The waist is especially interesting because of its use in making the pretty taffeta coats which will be worn this season with linen and lingeric frocks. In another construction without the coat effect, the dress is beautified by embroidering with Transfer Designs Nos. 423 and 424. Pattern in four sizes, from fifteen to eighteen years. For size sixteen six and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide will be required. The finished skirt measures two and three-eighth yards at the lower edge. The separate coat waist requires one and one-half yards of thirty-six-inch material, and the plain waist one and seven-eighth yards. Collar and cuffs take three-quarters of

a yard of thirty-six-inch goods.

No. 4506, Misses' Dress (15 cents).—A charming model this, either for miss or for small woman, to develop in the fashionable combination of black satin with white collar, cuffs and rever on skirt. With chemisette of lace it becomes a very dressy gown. The skirt is a two-piece skirt, a mode much in favor at present, and provision is made of either tucks or gathers. The high waistline is given, the paper being perforated for the normal line if it is desired to wear the dress with a belt. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years. Size sixteen requires five and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material, with one and one-eighth of twenty-seven-inch goods for the trimming features. The completed skirt measures two yards around the bottom.



o. 4480-3 sizes. Indies



No. 4512-4 sizes, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



16, 17 and 18 years.

Smart and Serviceable Ideas

sizes, from six to twelve years. Size eight requires three and five-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide. If made with the lace yoke and sleeves, one and a quarter yards of allover lace will be necessary.

No. 4476, Girls' Dress (15 cents).—Among the pleasing designs for little girls none is daintier than this dress, which is also most useful, as it can be applied with equal satisfaction to thin goods and embroidery, or to challie and cashmere. The pattern is in four sizes, from six to twelve years. For size eight two and five-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch goods will be necessary, or three yards of embroidered flouncing. If made with the waist panel cut off, yoke fashion, the upper part may be fashioned of heavy lace, a cool method of making a linen dress for hot weather. This requires three-quarters of a yard of alloyer lace.

No. 4498, GIRLS' COAT WITH SHIELD (15 cents).—Of first importance in these variable spring days is the coat or wrap without which no adequate protection is afforded against the cold which is often deep-seated and troublesome. The coat pictured here is most attractive made as illustrated of velvet with lace rever. Directions for making the coat are given in this month's dressmaking lesson, where it is made of light-weight reversible goods. The



4484, Girls' Dress

NO. 4482, CHILD'S DRESS (15 cents).—This model is full of interest to the mother who is now planning and executing the little dresses for her small daughters, as it may be made of sheer goods and embroidered flouncing for extra occasions or of more substantial materials for daily wear. The straight skirt may be gathered or pleated according to the development desired. It is very attractive made of cashmere, and braided with Transfer Design No. 414. The pattern is in four sizes, from two to eight years. Size four requires two and a quarter yards of goods thirty-six inches wide, or three and a half yards to make as shown above. Three-eighths of a yard of lace will be needed to make the little yoke.

No. 4484, Girls' Dress (15 cents).—Another smart model for a little girl. This has the new line at the neck, straight across back and front, which is taking the place of the Dutch neck so popular last summer. This cut of the neck and the straight gathered skirt makes the pattern a good one to use for embroidered flouncing. Another pretty dress made in this way is of challie with lace yoke and sleeves. The pattern may be had in four



No. 4482-4 sizes, 2, 4, 6

No. 4484-4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 4476 -4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 4498-5 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years,



4498, Girls' Coat with Shield



pattern comes in five sizes, from four to twelve years. For size eight, two and five-eighth yards of forty-four-inch material are required, with three-eighths of a yard of striped goods or allover lace for the rever. Transfer Design No. 208 trims the neck and sleeves.

No. 4478, GIRLS' DRESS (15 cents).—This model lends itself to treatment in various ways. Shown here of fine serge with bretelle and cuffs of satin, it is a serviceable dress for early spring. In the small view, the bretelle is omitted and the dress simply made in linen or other substantial wash goods, daintily embroidered about the neck with Transfer Design No. 415. The skirt is cut with four gores. The pattern may be had in four sizes, from six to twelve years. For size eight three yards of material thirty-six inches wide will be required. One and three-quarter yards of goods twenty-two inches wide are used in making the bretelle and cuffs.

No. 4486, Girls' Dress (15 cents).—The sailor suit idea has been used in many features of this model. The shield is embroidered after Transfer Design No. 203. The four-gored skirt falls in easy pleats. Dark-blue serge with white collar and cuffs, braided with blue, is a charming development. The pattern is in four sizes, from six to twelve years. Size eight requires three and five-eighths



4474, Girls' Dress

No. 4472—6 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

of a yard of thirty-six-inch goods. Seven-eighths of a yard of twenty-two-inch material is needed for the collar , and shield.

No. 4474, GIRLS' DRESS (15 cents).—This straight skirt, pleated or gathered, offers possibilities in the way of flouncing and bordered materials. Here the pointed Puritan collar and the peasant sleeves are scalloped by Transfer Design No. 294. But the collar may be omitted and the neck cut square and finished with a band of insertion. In that case five yards of insertion will be necessary. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from four to twelve years. For size eight three yards of goods thirty-six inches wide will be required.

No. 4472, CHILD'S COAT (15 cents).—This coat may be developed in light-weight woolen goods for spring, or in taffeta for summer. The pattern comes in six sizes, from two to twelve years. For size six two and a quarter yards of forty-four-inch goods will be required. The collar may be embroidered with an adaptation of Transfer Design No. 383.



No. 4486-4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 4474—5 sizes. 4. 6. 8, 10 and 12 years.



4478, Girls' Dress



4486, Girls' Dress with Shield

No. 4478 4 sizes. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



4232, Child's Kate Greenaway or Empire Dress

3932, Boys' Norfolk Suit

4494, Boys' Russian Suit

4148, Girls' Dress



No. 4232-4 sizes, 1, 2, 4



No. 3932-4 sizes, 8, 10, 12



No 4494-4 sizes, 1, 2,



No. 4148-1 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Seasonable Designs for Boys and Girls

NO. 4232, CHILD'S EMPIRE DRESS (15 cents).—This little empire frock is reminiscent of the popular Kate Greenaway fashions of a short time ago, when all the little girls looked as if they had just stepped out of a picture story-book. The short waist and straight full skirt will be very becoming to the little maiden, and allows for the development of the dress in embroidered flouncing. The dress can be developed in lawn or linen, or in any of the light-weight woolen goods, challie or cashmere. The pattern is cut in four sizes, one, two, four and six years. Size four requires two and three-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3032, Boys' Norfolk Suit (15 cents).—For the growing lad this model insures neatness and comfort, two features which will recommend it to the consideration of those whose care it is to provide his clothing. The Norfolk style is one of those desirable fashions which never go completely out, and just at this time it is in higher favor than ever. The Knickerbocker trousers, too, are to be commended as being more becoming to the boyish figure than the straight and rather trying knee pants. The design presents few difficulties to the home dressmaker, and the mother who is accustomed to making her boy's clothing can easily evolve a very satisfactory little suit from this. Serge, either heavy or light, or any of the mannish suitings offered in the shops, will develop this model well. Cheviots and Scotch tweeds are also to be recommended for it. With neat lapels, and a collar and tie "just like father's," the small boy will feel very mannish in this suit. The pattern is in four sizes, from eight to fourteen years. For the ten-year size it will require two and three-quarter yards of material fifty-four inches wide.

No. 4404, Boys' Russian Suit (15 cents).—This little model is one of the prettiest results of the craze for things from the land of the Czars. Low belted, it permits perfect freedom of movement, and the Knickerbocker trousers are a full protection from the cold. The model may be developed in serge for early spring, but it is also an excellent design to make up in linen or khaki or other washable goods. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from one to six years. Size four requires two and five-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide

No. 4148, Girls' Dress (15 cents).—This model with its straight skirt and straight waist-lines offers pleasing possibilities for development in embroidered flouncing than which nothing is more exquisite for the little girl's dress. The design is easy to fit and put together. Both long and short sleeves are provided, and there is the further advantage of high and low neck lines to choose from. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years. Two and seven-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide will be needed for the eight-year size.



Fashionable Frocks for Children

NO. 4496, CHILD'S DRESS (15 cents).—In this little dress we have a model which is designed for washable summer goods, ginghams, linens or chambrays equally as well as for cashmere or challie for a little winter dress. The two styles of sleeve, one gathered, the other plain, offers a choice of construction which will appeal to various tastes. The neck, too, may be made high and close fitting as suits a warmer material. Cut out by the perforated line and over-faced with a dark-blue linen on white, as illustrated here, it is a dress which looks as fresh as new after every visit to the tub. The short sleeves are trimmed to correspond with the neck and the little sash belt is also of the blue linen. The pattern may be had in five sizes, six months, one, two, four and six years. One and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide will be necessary to make it for a child of two years.

No. 4492, CHILD'S DRESS (15 cents).—This model includes several of the recent style features, such as the Quaker collar and the side closing. Opening all the way from neck to hem, it will be easily ironed, a great advantage in little dresses which have to be tubbed frequently. The design is developed in dark linen, and scalloped down the front and about the collar and cuffs with Transfer Design No. 294. It may, however, be finished with a bias band of darker material, as shown in the small view. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from four to twelve years. To make it for a child of eight will require two and three-quarter yards of goods thirty-six inches wide. To face with bias bands and with belt to match, it will take one and one-quarter yards of twenty-seven-inch material.

No. 4012, GIRLS' MIDDY DRESS (15 cents).—This model will be useful as the design includes pattern for bloomers, which schoolgirls are now required by law in many cities to wear. It is a comfortable fashion rapidly becoming a recognized feature of dress for children. In this design the bloomers are attached to an underbody, which comes up well about the neck, forming the shield which shows under the middy blouse. The skirt is straight, the fulness laid in pleats. Serge, linen, galatea or gingham are all suitable for developing this design. The pattern may be had in five sizes, from four to twelve years. Size eight requires one and seven-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide for blouse, and three and one-quarter yards for skirt and bloomers. For the underbody seven-eighths of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide will be necessary.

No. 4510, CHILD'S PLAY SUIT (10 cents).—Plain blue or gray gingham is the most suitable material for developing this design. The mother who likes to give a touch of her handiwork to her children's clothes may scallop it about the neck or around the little collar with Transfer Design No. 318. The pattern is in five sizes, for one, two, four, six and eight years. For size four one and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide will be required.



Piece Play Suit

with Bloomers

No. 4496-5 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years,



No. 4492-5 sizes, 4, 6, 8



No. 4012-5 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 4510-5 sizes. 1, 2, 4 6 and 8 years.

An Attractive Shirt-Waist Suit and Household Garments

NO. 4483, Ladies' Shirt Waist (15 cents).—It is good news to the devotee of the linen shirt waist that it belongs once more to the truly elite after a period of social ostracism. There are plenty of women with the courage of their convictions who never did give up the pretty and cleanly washable blouse in spite of the ultra-fashionable demand for one-piece suits, or for waist and skirt alike in color. Now that it has been restored to favor the shirt-waist pattern reigns again and with eager interest the feminine world awaits each new model. The design given here is very interesting and has the new style dropped shoulder which is dominating many of the fashions this spring. The sleeves may be set in plain, or with a little fulness across the top, as the wearer prefers. The waist may also be made with a box pleat or with coat closing in front. Linen or madras, either white or striped, will develop this model satisfactorily. The pattern is in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Two and one-quarter yards of goods thirty-six inches wide will be necessary to make size thirty-six.

No. 4349, Ladies' Six-Gored Skirt (15 cents).—This graceful skirt is built on smart lines which will strengthen the hold the six-gored skirt has on the affections of many women. A pleasing variety is given to the severity of an otherwise plain skirt by the little break in the seams at the sides, the side-front gores being overlapped on the side-back gores and the extensions fastened with rows of ornamental buttons. Several developments of this model are possible, as it will serve equally well for serge or the mannish suitings now in favor for outdoor garments, or for the white linen or heavy cotton skirt which, with a lingerie waist, makes an attractive morning garb for the summer girl. The skirt is cut with high waistline, but the pattern is marked for the regulation waistline to be worn with a belt. The pattern is in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires three and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide. At the lower edge the skirt will measure two and a half yards when finished.

No. 4500, INFANTS' SLIP AND KIMONO (10 cents).—The infants' dress here shown will please the woman who is designing a simple and serviceable layette. It offers few difficulties in the way of construction, having the body and sleeve in one, and there are no tucks nor useless ornamentation to complicate it either for the seamstress or the laundress. It is just the dress for the woman who likes to keep her baby always fresh and sweet, but who hesitates to make frequent changes of the usually over-elaborated slips. It may be developed in linen lawn, fine nainsook, or the dainty mercerized batiste, so fine and soft that it cannot irritate the tender flesh. A kimono is included with the pattern, cut like the slip with body and sleeve in one. The kimono may be made long, and is perforated for short length for the useful little morning sacque. Fine flannel or cashmere may be used to develop this. One and seven-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide will be required for the slip, and the same amount for the kimono, if made full length. Three-quarters of a yard of material of thirty-six-inch goods will be sufficient for the short kimono. One-half yard of twenty-seven-inch material will be needed to face the full length and three-eighths of a yard the short one. This pattern is cut in one size.



4483, Ladies' Shirt Waist 4349, Ladies' Six-Gored Skirt



No. 4483-6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 4160, Ladies' One-Piece Closed Drawers (10 cents).—Longcloth, lawn, nainsook and muslin are all suitable materials for developing this pretty design. Various ways of trimming these drawers will suggest themselves to the clever woman. Ruffles of embroidery, or lace and insertion, will be often chosen, but the expert needlewoman will find it a splendid pattern for the use of different embroidery designs, scalloping around the lower edges and sprays or wreaths adopted above. The pattern is to be had in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure. For size twenty-six one and seven-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide will be necessary.

No. 3810, Ladies' Skirt Yokes (10 cents).—The skirt with a yoke



No. 4349 6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

No. 3810, Ladies' Skirt Yokes (10 cents).—The skirt with a yoke has an advantage over the skirt with darts and habit back, as the former can be more easily made to hang at the exact length required with no danger of the ugly slipping below the outer skirt when the wearer sits down. The patterns for yokes of different widths shown here will enable a woman to remodel her old muslin and silk petticoats to suit all the requirements of modern dress. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure. It provides yokes of three widths. For the widest yoke, in the twenty-six size, three-quarters of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide will be required, and for the narrow one, one-half yard of the same width.



4500. Infants' Slip and Kimono

No. 4500-cut in one size.



No 4160 -7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.



No. 3810-7 sizes. 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

Useful Designs for Negligee. Peplums and Sleeve Models

NO. 4495, NIGHT CAP AND GOWN (15 cents).—To ladies and misses as well this comfortable night array will present many attractions in these days of sleeping-porches, or open windows with free circulation of air through the bedroom. The gown shown here is a fascinating model which combines perfect ease and comfort with those graceful lines every woman likes to see even in her commonest clothes. Without shoulder seams and with body and sleeve in one, it is quickly made. Several possibilities are afforded in the construction, as it may be made high in the neck with a little round collar, and the paper is also perforated for a round neck and short sleeves for a summer gown. The pattern may be had in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. To cut both gown and cap for size thirty-six, five yards of material thirty-six inches wide will be required. Four and a half yards of edging and two and a half of insertion will be needed to trim the gown when made with a low neck.

No. 4497, Ladies' Kimono (15 cents).—Second in importance only to the nightgown is the kimono, which is everywhere superseding the wrapper. Gaily flowered silks and cotton crêpes, either imported or domestic, are made especially for this class of garments. The greatest latitude, also, as to price is allowed, from the simplest lawn or cotton crêpe made with band of contrasting color, costing only a dollar or two, to the gorgeously hand-embroidered silks which run into the hundreds of dollars. No model has been seen in some time as interesting as that pictured on this page, for it is especially adapted to the use of the bordered materials which are now fashionable and come in all materials, from the cheapest to the most expensive. The paper is also perforated for short length, giving the possibility of a dressing sacque of unusual cut. There is no shoulder or under-arm seam, and the front is laid on a straight edge of the goods, giving the lapped side closing which carries out the modish one-sided effect. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large. The full-length kimono in any size will require four and three-eighth yards of material either thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, and the shorter length will take two and three-quarter yards. If made of bordered material four and three-quarter yards, thirty-six inches wide will be required for the long, and three yards for the short kimono. Seven-eighths of a yard of lace band will trim the neck of the short length. The pretty cap illustrated on this figure is an adaptation of Transfer Design No. 422 for an embroidered hat. A clever thought is to take the crown piece, without the brim, stamp and embroider it on fine linen and draw it up by running ribbon through the eyelets.

No. 4520, Ladies' and Misses' Sleeves (10 cents).—In making a new dress or in remodeling an old one a pattern for a sleeve other than that provided is frequently almost essential. Often by merely changing the style of sleeve an old gown becomes quite up to date and wearable. Patterns for separate sleeves, then, are always desirable, especially if they represent, as these do, the late modes. The designs here given are most satisfactory for they give a variety of the newest fashions in that important part of a dress. We have here the shirred, or mousquetaire sleeve, the straight, one-piece sleeve, the stylish bell sleeve and an assortment of caps and three-quarter sleeves which will supply any need. They may be used for silks and satins, for serge or cashmere, or for the summer linen and lingerie dress. The pattern comes in three sizes, small, medium and large. For any size and in thirty-six-inch material it will take one yard for the shirred sleeve, three-quarters of a yard for the plain sleeve with pleat, three-eighths of a yard for the sleeve cap, three-quarters for the puff sleeve, and one and one-quarter for the bell sleeve. Three-quarters of a yard of thirty-six-inch lining will be needed for the shirred sleeve.

No. 4400, PEPLUMS AND PANELS (10 cents).—Peplums will be the fashionable feature of dress this spring and summer. For the woman or miss whose gown only needs the remodeling touch of the peplum or

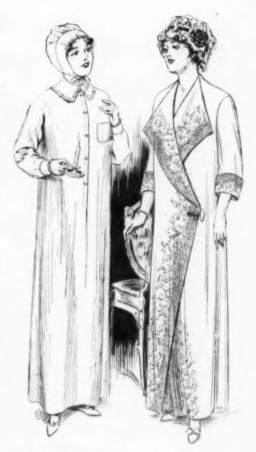
panel, these designs are brought out. They are suitable for development in any material, thick or thin, for bordered goods, if desired, and can be trimmed to advantage with fringe or any of the new garnitures. The patterns are in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure. In thirty-six-inch goods, any size will require three-quarters of a yard for the plain peplum, one and one-half yards for the gathered one, and one and one-half yards for the plain or gathered panel.



No. 4495—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust



No. 4497—3 sizes. small, medium and large.



4495, Ladies' and Misses' Night Cap and Gown

4497 Ladies' Kimon



No 4520-3 sizes, small, medium and large.



No. 4490-5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

The Home Dressmaker

Lesson No. 13-A Handsome Coat for a Girl

Conducted by Margaret Whitney

Mrs. Whitney will be glad to assist you in the making of any garment. Write to her concerning any difficulty you may have, enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply

CPRING weather is at hand with its variable winds and changeable

temperatures, and though we long to lay aside our wraps, they are as necessary now as at any time during the winter. The wise mother will provide for the schoolgirl daughter a sen-

sible coat, sufficiently heavy to with-stand the vagaries of the March winds, but not too thick to be of service in the mornings and evenings, at least, for two months to come. Made now, it will be at once useful, and will, besides, carry the little maid over the fall into the cold

weather, when furs and heavy-weight woolens will have to be resumed. The pretty coat and Tyrolean hat, both made of the same light-weight reversible cloth, which I have chosen for this month's dressmaking lesson, I am sure you will find very simple. They will make a stylish little suit of which you will be justly proud. The coat requires no lining, and the con-struction will offer few difficulties even if you are not an experienced seamstress.

When buying the coat pattern, take the child's breast measure, and select by that. Otherwise you will have to buy by the age, and if she is larger or smaller than the average you may have a great many alterations to make. When finished, the coat should extend below the knee, or just cover the dress. Any alterations in length may be made at the lower edge of the pattern.

In selecting the pattern for the hat, get the girls' or small size. To make the coat for a girl of eight years and the small size hat, you will need two and seven-eighth yards of forty-four-inch wide reversible cloth. Fold your goods in the middle, lengthwise, and lay your patterns on it, as represented in illus-The tration No. back of the coat

and the middle of the collar are placed on the fold, the fronts of the coat on the selvages of the material. You will notice that in making the coat, as illustrated, you will not need all the pieces which come with the pattern, so do not use the pieces marked U, O and C. The pattern for the hat includes crown and brim for the cloth and brim for the interlining, which is made of canvas. Lay the in-terlining piece aside until you have made the coat, and we will consider that when we come to make the hat. The cloth parts of the hat, those marked C and H, however, you can cut now, laying them out with the coat, as shown



Girls' Coat No. 4498. Tyrolean Hat No. 4480.

in this first illustration, and put them aside with the pattern until later.

After you have cut the pieces of coat and hat in the cloth, and before you unpin your paper pattern, cut all the notches and mark all the perforations, large circles (
) and oblong marks (
) distinctly, either with tailor's tacks or French In one of my previous lessons I have told you how to make the tailor's tacks, so I will not repeat it here.

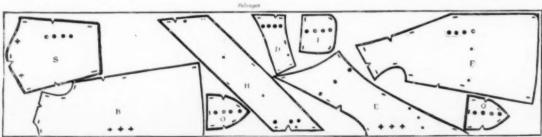
Now baste the coat for the first fitting. Join the fronts (marked F) to the back (marked B) at the shoulder and under-arm seams with the notches even. As the seams are to be finished as overlapped seams, they must not be basted in the ordinary way, with the edges even. Lay them flat, one edge overlapping the other, with the lines of oblong perforations (-), marking the width of the seam, placed one directly above the other, and baste to position. In working with this soft cloth you must take great care not to stretch the edges of the neck and arm's eyes before you put on the collar or sew in the sleeves.

Try the coat on with the right front overlapping the left, the four large circles () that mark the center-front of the coat directly over each other. Probably very little fitting will be required, but if alterations are needed, make them in the shoulder and under-arm seams, lapping the seams more or less, as may be necessary, and pin carefully to position. Take off the coat and baste the alterations you have indicated with the pins. You are now ready to finish the overlapped seams. Trim the edges on both upper and lower sides to within a half inch of your line of basting, which, you remember, followed the line of seam perforations. Turn the edges under one-quarter of an inch, and stitch alike on both right and wrong sides, as

shown in illustration No. 2. In stitching, do not make your stitch too short, and use coarse needle and medium thread if you would give a strictly tailored look to the garment. After stitching, lay a damp cloth over the seams and press

with a medium hot iron.

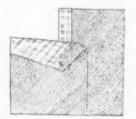
The next thing to do is to make the collar, and sew it In making it as represented, with one side of on the coat. the collar shorter than the other, it would be well, if you want to be sure to make no mistake, to lay the collar about the neck edge, reversible side out, and cut off the lower *left* side-front at the line of large circles (\bullet) . The edges of



No. 1-Cutting Diagram.

the coat, collar and cuffs, when made of reversible goods, are finished in rather an unusual way. As they must look the same on both sides, they cannot be hemmed or underfaced as you would otherwise do. As you can see from the sample of reversible or double-faced goods, shown in

illustration No. 3, the upper and lower layers of the material can be pulled apart quite easily. Separate your material in this way around the outer, or unnotched, edge of the collar, turn in both sides, along the line of long per-forations (), the raw edges facing each other, and baste together. Illustration No. 4 shows stitch the two edges together, and finish with a row of machine stitching three-eighths of an inch



Overlapped or

from the edge. If you do this neatly your collar will be alike on both sides. Baste the collar to finished exactly alike on both sides. Baste the collar to the neck edge with the notches even, the right end at the front edge of the coat, the left end just at the center-front, lapping the edges of the collar and neck at the row seam perforations, as you did for the shoulder and under-arm seams, and sew in an underlap or welt seam, as shown in illustration No. 2. As this seam is narrower than those on the shoulders and under the arms, you will only be able to turn under about an eighth of an inch on both sides.



No. 3-Separating Reversible

Finish the upper, straight, edges of the pockets as you do the outer edge of the collar, turn in the rounding edges about three-eighths of an inch, baste on the fronts of the coat with the upper edges at the small circles (.), and

stitch around twice, once on the outer edge and again threestitch around twice, once on the outer edge and again three-eighths of an inch inside this row of stitching. Join the seams of the sleeves in an overlapped seam (as shown in illustration No. 2); finish all the edges of the cuffs, except those marked with small circles (1), by turning in as ex-plained for the collar and illustrated in No. 4, catch the finished edges of the cuffs together with the lower edges even, reversible side out, and join the cuff to the lower edge of the sleeve with the small circle (*) in the cuff at the seam of the sleeve, and the point of the cuff on the upper side of the sleeve. Sew together in an overlapped

seam, as explained before. Baste the sleeve in the armhole, with the seam of the sleeve at the under-arm seam, and the note; in the top of the sleeve at the shoulder seam, and sew fast with an overlapped seam. Finish the front edges



No. 4-Finishing Edges of Collar.

and bottom of the coat by pulling the material apart and turning in, as explained and illustrated in the collar, and stitch all around three-eighths of an inch from the edge. Finish the point of the collar at the back with a silk tassel, as shown in the back view of the coat, illustration No. 5. Close the front of the coat with buttons and buttonholes, using two large tailored buttons made of the reversible goods to match the collar and cuffs, as shown in the figure view, and your coat is finished.

MAKING THE TYROLEAN HAT



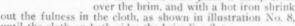
No. 5-Back View of Coat.

Now for the hat, the cloth parts of which have already been cut. For this hat you need only the pieces of the pattern lettered C, H and U. The piece lettered U is for the interlining of the French canvas twenty-seven inches wide. Shrink the canvas well with damp cloth and hot iron before cutting. Lay the edge of pattern having three crosses (+++) on the fold of canvas, as shown in illustration No. 6. Match the notches in the ends of the canvas, overlap the ends and stitch flat, through the line of long perforations (-).

Stitch together the cloth sections for the crown, reversible side out, making each half first and then joining the notches, keep the seam edges even and stitch through the long perforations () indicating the seams. Press the seams open, and finish on the outside with two rows of stitching on either side the seam and about a quarter of an inch apart, as shown in illustration No. 7. Three rows of stitching will be none too many, as the stitching gives a desirable stiffness to the crown.

You will notice that the piece for the cloth brim is twice the width of the canvas interlining. This is so that there need be no seam at the outer edge of the brim. Join the ends of the cloth brim in a regular seam, with the edges even, and press open. Fold the cloth brim at the row of small circles (6), insert the canvas interlining, the outer

edge of the canvas at the row of small circles (.), stretch the cloth around and baste to the outer edge. Gather each inner edge of the cloth brim separately, and baste them to the inner edge of the canvas interlining. Measure the lower edge of the crown and the inner edge of the brim to see that they are of the same size, then place a damp cloth



until the cloth on both sides the brim lies flat.

Turn the lower edge of the crown up on the inner side, baste and then press. Baste the inner edge of the brim baste and then press. Baste the inner edge of the brim around the crown on the inside, the seam edges even, and stitch together. Make parallel rows of stitching around the brim about a quarter of an inch apart. Now make a lining band of cambric to cover the raw edges of the joining of crown and brim. Cut a bias strip of the cambric about three and a half inches wide, and long enough to fit the inside of the hat when done, sew the ends together, fold in the middle lengthwise, turn in the raw edges and stitch together, and then neatly blindstitch to position inside the hat. Finish the hat on the outside with a band of gros-

grain ribbon a half inch wide to match the color of the goods. A pretty pompon may also be added, if desired, if you wish the hat to look as it does in the main view on page 48.

No. 6-Cutting Illustration.

This coat is also a good model for developing in lighter weight goods, as broadcloth, or even in pongee for a summer dust coat. In case broad-

cloth is used the collar and cuffs will gether.

have to be lined with silk and the fronts faced down with bias strips, three inches wide, of the same silk. The pongee can be self lined and faced. Cut the linings for collar and cuffs by the pattern, baste to the outside, turn in the edges and finish, as described for the double-faced goods and illustrated in Fig. 4. The body of the coat does not need lining, either in broadcloth or pongee, the seams being overlapped and stitched, as described before under illustration No. 2.

The broadcloth coat, especially if dark blue, will be stylish and attractive if the collar and cuffs are made of white, and the natural color pongee will look well with dark blue accessories. In that case the coat parts can be cut from two yards of forty-four-inch material and one

yard of goods thirty-six inches wide will be needed for the collar and cuffs. Many other materials and combinations will occur to the resourceful woman, but the general directions and suggestions as to quantity of material required can be applied in all cases.

Stitched

With the pattern for the hat is included the design for a Quaker bonnet, and if the coat is needed for the automobile, it may be found convenient to substitute the

No. 8-Shrinking out Fulness

bonnet for the Tyrolean hat given in this lesson. In that case three-quarters of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide will make the bonnet in the girl's size. The canvas wide will make the bonnet in the girl's size. The canvas lining used in the brim of the hat is omitted in the bonnet. The bonnet may be of silk to match the collar and cuffs.

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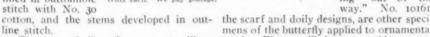
Fancy Work Department

AS TIME goes on and women become more and more proficient in the art

of needlework they become more exacting in their tastes and less easily satisfied with inferior designs. They are growing more expert, too, in applying these designs, and in every household specimens of needlework are to be found

which rival the wonderful productions of the skilful needlewomen of the middle ages. Nothing more desirable has been seen of late than

our offer this month. Every de-sign is graceful and artistic, and the woman who attempts them will feel the keenest satisfaction in the results of her work. No. 10162, a lunch cloth or linen table cover, is stamped with an exquisite butterfly design which is much in fashion just now. It may be had either on white or on ecru linen, and should be developed as largely as possible in eyelet embroid-ery. The butter-flies must be outlined in buttonhole



The set of lingerie garments illustrated on this page is new, and will have special attractions for the woman who is nice in her apparel. No. 10156 is a corset cover design, which is especially designed

to be stamped on a corset cover made by McCall Pattern No. 3061; No. 10157, also a corset cover, will do beautifully on McCall Pattern No. 4020. The waist de-sign, No. 10158, will make a charming blouse applied to a development of McCall Pattern No. 4507, while nothing daintier is to be had than the design for night-gown, No. 10159, made up in nainsook gown, No. 10159, made up in after McCall Pattern No. 4495. The designs for corset covers are to be had ready stamped on fine white lawn or nainsook, and after the embroidery has

been completed it will be a simple matter to cut them out by the pattern indicated, and very little time will then be required for the making. The shirt waist and the nightgown, as indicated, come on lawn and nainsook, and on fine imported linen besides, in appro-priate designs easily developed by a woman with only the amateur's knowledge of em-broidery. They of-fer timely suggestions to women who are busily engaged in getting the summer sewing "out of the way." No. 10161,

No. 10162—Table Cover Design, Eyelet Embroidery. Stamped on 36x36 Inches pure Imported eeru linen; price, 50 cents, or given free for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Stamped on pure Imported white linen; price, 75 cents, or given free for only 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage,

mens of the butterfly applied to ornamental work. These will be acceptable to any housekeeper and will greatly enhance the value of her store of linen. This set may value of her store of linen. be had either in white or in ecru linen. Like the lunch cloth above described, they



No. 10156—Corset Cover Design, Eyelet Embroidery (McCall Pattern No. 3061). Stamped on fine lawn or nainsook; price. 40 cents. or given free for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. No. 10157—Corset Cover Design, Eyelet Embroidery (McCall Pattern No. 4020). Stamped on fine lawn or nainsook; price. 40 cents. or given free for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. No. 10158—Kimono Waist Design, Solid Embroidery (McCall Pattern No. 4507). Stamped on 1½ yards 46-linch pure imported white lawn or nainsook; price. 50 cents. or given free for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Stamped on 1½ yards 46-linch pure imported white laggis rose or cru linen; price, \$1.00, or given free for only 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. each. No. 10153—Nightsown Design, Eyelet Embroidery (McCall Pattern No. 4495). Stamped on 4½ yards 39-linch fine lawn or nainsook; price, \$1.00, or given free for only 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Namped on 5 yards 36-linch wide fine linen; price, \$2.25, or given free for only 9 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Ramped on 5 yards 36-linch wide fine linen; price, \$2.25, or given free for only 9 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. No. 10159—Nightsown Design, \$1.00, or given free for only 9 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. No. 10159—Nightsown Design, \$1.00, or given free for only 9 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. No. 10159—Nightsown Design, \$1.00, or given free for only 9 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. No. 10159—Nightsown Design, \$1.00, or given free for only 9 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. No. 10159—Nightsown Design, \$1.00, or given free for only 9 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. No. 10159—Nightsown Design, \$1.00, or Nightsown Design, \$1.00, or Nightsown Desig

will be most effective worked as largely as possible in evelets, outlining the butterflies buttonholing, and doing the stems in outline embroidery.

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The attractive set of bags illustrated in the next figure is of value. since fashion requires the inevitable bag to be of

the same goods as the dress or its trim-to the costume. Many women are now Aberdeen crash and has an art cloth back The flowers should be developed in Ken-sington embroidery, in shades of dull red.

fashioning these necessary adjuncts themselves, taking them after they are made and embroidered to a manufacturer to be mounted with clasps and chains. The bags, Nos. 10163, 10165 and 10166, however, need no such finishing, but can be completed by the addition of drawing - strings or looped cords for handles. No. 10164 must be finished with the metal clasps which come for the purpose, and are not difficult to adjust. These bags are stamped on white ecru or pure

crash linen. Carried with the white lawn or linen dress this summer, such a bag will be the finishing touch which gives distinction to the entire costume.

No. 10160 is one of the new art pillows which give such a look of cozy comfort to the modern home. The conventional floral design has an artistic value beyond that of any slavish reproduction of the

flowers themselves, no 51 for only 15 cents each, matter how carefully the colors are chosen nor how painstakingly the stitches are set. The pillow is stamped on tan with each pattern.





No. 10161—Scarf and Dolly Set Designs, Eyelet Embroidery. Stamped on 18x5. nehrs pure imported white linen; price, 60 cents, or given free for only 2 yearly ubscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Stamped on 18x55 inches are imported eeru linen; price, 50 cents, or given free for only 2 yearly sub-criptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

working the stems and scrolls in green gold, in Kensingor in satin stitch.

No. 10167, a design for a towel end, is a happy suggestion for this useful piece of household linen while the pillow slip designs, Nos. will have attractions for the most particular house-keeper. These are unusual offers, and will enable the woman who likes to do this kind of dainty work, to add to her store of beautiful linens at a trifling expense.



No. 10163 10164 10165 10166

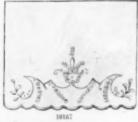
No. 10163—Hand-Bag Design, Eyelet Embroidery, shown in the left hand corner of Illustration. Stamped on pure white or eeru linen; price, 25 cents. Stamped on pure crash linen; price, 39 cents. No. 10163—Hand-Bag Design, Solid Embroidery, shown in the upper left hand corner. Stamped on pure white or eeru linen; price, 25 cents. Stamped on pure crash linen; price, 26 cents. No. 10165—Hand-Bag Design, Solid Embroidery, shown in the bottom center of Illustration. Stamped on pure white or eeru linen; price, 25 cents. No. 10166—Hand-bag Design, Solid Embroidery, shown in the right hand corner of Illustration. Stamped on pure cash linen; price, 25 cents. No. 10166—Hand-bag Design, Solid Embroidery, shown in the right hand corner of Illustration. Stamped on pure white or eeru linen; price, 25 cents. Stamped on pure crash linen; price, 26 cents. We pay postage.

No. 10169—Pittew Top Design. Tinted In colors on 18x24 inches. Tan Aberdeen crash or tan art ticking; price, 25 cents. Tinted in colors on 18x24 inches pure imported crash linen; price, 45 cents. Art cloth back; price, 15 cents. We pay postage.

Perforated Patterns

To ladies desiring to do their own stamping we will supply perfor-ated patterns of any of this month's fancy work designs at a very rea-sonable price. Many firms charge 25 to 35 cents each for perforated patterns, but as an accommodation to our readers we will send a perforated pat-tern of any one design shown on pages 50 and







No. 10167—Towel End Design, Eyelet or Solid Embroidery. Design stamped on 22x36 inches pure imported linen buck; price. 50 cents, or givery free for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magnaine at 50 cents each. No. 10168—Pillow Case Design, Eyelet Embroidery. Design stamped on a made-up and plain bem-stitched border case of good quality invisin; price. 75 cents, or given free for only 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magnaine at 50 cents each. No. 10169—Pillow Case Design, Eyelet Embroidery, Design stamped on a made-up and plain hemstitched border, case of good quality muslin; price. 75 cents pair, or given free for only 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magnazine at 50 cents each. We apprehend the producty floss, white, for any of the above, for four cents per skein, and D.M.C. cotton at two cents per skein.

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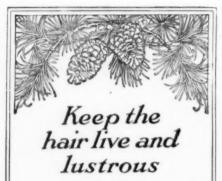
We award this \$500 by States, four prizes for each, given in order of merit. First prize \$5-second prize \$3-third prize \$2-fourth prize \$1-188 prizes in all.

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You can retain your hair and maintain its vitality, lustre and color by keeping the scalp healthy and active. For this purpose Packer's Tar Soap has been the standard for nearly forty years. The reason is that Packer's Tar Soap does more than merely cleanse the scalp. Used systematically for shampooing, it quickens the blood supply, increases the scalp's nutrition, and thus aids nature in keeping your hair alive and beautiful, with its lustre and color unimpaired.

Keep the baby's scalp and skin healthy

A problem that faces every mother is the care of baby's tender scalp and skin. Packer's Tar Soap—"pure as the pines"—is bland, emollient, antiseptic—a delightful cleanser. Not only does it exert a beneficial influence now, but it also lays the foundation for a clear skin and healthy hair and scalp in the future.

Packer's Tar Soap

(Pure as the Pines)

For 10 cents, stamps or silver, a sample half-cake of Packer's Tar Soap will be sent you; also a copy of our booklet, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp."

THE PACKER MFG. COMPANY Suite 86D, 81 Fulton St., New York

Needlework Department

Conducted by Helen Thomas

Miss Thomas will answer any question relating to needlework if a stamped envelope is enclosed Address all orders for Transfer Patterns to The McCall Company

SURELY the much lauded "Summer Girl" will have manifold attractions this year never even thought of by her predecessors, if she arrays herself in the dainty fashion here presented. No costume could be prettier than this, with hat, waist, skirt and parasol embroidered in the graceful designs illus-



fashion here presented. No costume could be prettier than this, with hat, waist, skirt and parasol embroidered in the graceful designs illustrated. The industrious girl who spends her spare moments in fashioning for herself this dainty garb, will be more than repaid for time and trouble in the admiration it will elicit when worn at seaside or mountain resort during the coming summer months.

mountain resort during the coming summer months.

The parasol is embroidered with McCall Transfer Design No. 360.
This should be stamped on a good quality of linen. The pattern provides four panels, one for each alternate section of a parasol. If

it is desired to decorate every section, as shown in the illustration, it will be necessary to use two patterns, but this will only cost twenty cents, as the patterns are ten cents apiece. A good plain linen parasol can be bought and the cover taken off and embroidered, and then replaced by a regular umbrella maker. Or, if you have a good handle, you can buy the linen by the yard, take the silk off of the old parasol and use it as a pattern in cutting the sections. Then embroider the sections, make up the linen cover exactly like the silk, and have the maker re-cover the old handle with your pretty new linen, made valuable by the work of your own fingers.

The embroidery on the waist and skirt are in like design. That on the waist in-

The embroidery on the waist and skirt are cludes patterns for front of the waist, collar and cuffs. As illustrated here, it is applied to the McCall pattern for ladies' waist No. 4507. While the design has the appearance of great elaboration, from the amount of eyelet work and the bold treatment of the flowers, it is really not hard to do, and will make delightful pick-up work during the coming weeks. The result will more than justify the small amount of labor required.

On the skirt the design is applied side-panel fashion and in a motif at the bottom of the front gore. The skirt used is McCall pattern for ladies' skirt No. 4117, a plain, five-gored skirt, suitable for development in linen and especially adapted to the kind of embroidery here depicted. In working the design, use as much eyelet embroidery as possible, as that is most effective, but border the large roses with buttonholed scallops and work the stems in outline.

The hat worn with this costume is a particularly smart example of the needleworker's art. The design, ladies' hat No. 422, is in two pieces, ready to be stamped on circular pieces of linen, one for the crown and the other for the brim. Worked in eyelet and outline embroidery the pattern will not be unlike that on waist and skirt. Both pieces are scalloped around the outer edge, the scallops to be worked with buttonhole stitch. Eyelets are also provided in the crown piece, which are to be worked either in buttonhole or eyelet embroidery. Ribbon is run through these when the hat is made up. To make the hat after the embroidery is done, get a wire frame of the desired shape, or make a frame of canvas, and cover with the embroidered linen. The frame should be covered

frame should be covered underneath with mull or tulle, and may be edged with narrow lace as a pretty finish about the face. With ribbon of a be coming color run through the crown and a large, upstanding bow at the left side, the hat is as beautiful a piece of summer millinery as one could desire.

Ladies' Hat No. 421, the back of which is shown on the small figure, is an equally attractive design to be



Ladies' Hat, Transfer Design No. 422. Ladies' Waist No. 4507, embroidered with Transfer Design No. 423. Ladies' Skirt No. 4117. embroidered with Transfer Design No. 424. Parasol, embroidered with Transfer Design No. 360.

Banding Design No. 427.

worked and made up over a frame. This is a somewhat simpler pattern than the other as it is all done in one piece and the ribbon entwines the crown instead of

passing through eyelets.

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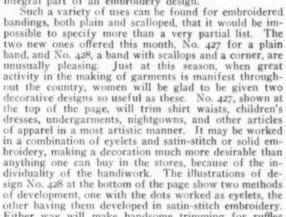
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A pretty design for a child's embroidered dress is shown in Transfer Design No. 426. If stamped on linen and worked in eyelets and outline, it will be fully as effective as the ladies' dress, pictured on the large figure. The pattern includes designs for the front of dress, the belt and the cuffs. It will develop to good advantage on white linen, and will also give good satisfaction in white embroidery on pale blue, pink or ecru linen.

Every housekeeper has a liking for hand embroidered initials on her napkins and tablecloths, and many now embellish sheets and pillow cases also with appropriate lettering in script or Old English, giving that distinctive touch

which is always the joy of ownership. This Script Alphabet, No. 425, gives initials which may be effectively used both on household linen and on underwear, either alone, or surrounded by a wreath as an integral part of an embroidery design.



No. 426-Design for Child's Either way will make handsome trimming for ruffles on petticoats or other dainty lingerie undergarments. This design is also a desirable one for finishing the edges of baby blankets, baby sacques, and any of the other pretty

things for the layette which the young mother delights to fashion with her own fingers, exercising her ingenuity in adapting the designs to

many and varied uses.

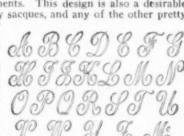
For the tiny flannel garments the scallop and dots worked in satin stitch with silk will be most appropriate. Petticoats, kimonos, sacques and blankets finished with this design are very attractive, and the work will stand the many necessary visits to the laundry. For linen, however, the design will give better satisfaction if developed in eyelet embroidery. In this way it may be practically applied to dresses for a larger child, or to any of the dress models for older

women, which this year are so well adapted to decorative ideas. A gown of heavy white linen, fashioned with surplice waist, and either front closing or panel on the skirt, will be very effective embroidered with this design on the free edges. Best of all, it can be done by the wearer of the gown with the expenditure of so little time and energy that she will be amply

repaid for her work by the beautiful results obtained.



No. 421-Design for Ladies' Hat.



Script Initials No. 425, for embroidering Household Linens and Underwear.



No. 428-Design for Banding with Scallop.



Growing Little **Folks**

Require certain food elements for the best development of body and brain.

Sometimes these are lacking in every-day food, and many a child is thin and pale instead of plump and rosy.

Such children show quick improvement when given the right kind of food.

Grape-Nuts

is especially helpful to growing children because it contains the needed elements, such as Phosphate of Potash -the vital tissue salt of brain and nerve matter-frequently lacking in the ordinary diet.

A regular morning dish of Grape-Nuts and cream is an ideal breakfast for growing little folks, supplying the right food elements in the right way.

Children like the sweet, nutty taste of Grape-Nuts food and thrive upon it.

"There's a Reason"

Read the "Road to Wellville" in packages of Grape-

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich, U.S.A.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Why Knox Gelatine is

First-Because in this form it dissolves immediately, saving house-wives time and trouble. Second—Because the clear, sparkling, flaky, particles show the pure quality of Gelatine used.

Granulated

By adding pure sugar and real fruit juices to our world-famous pure, plain, granu-lated Gelatine, you can make the most delicious Gelatine desserts—because every ingredient is pure and wholesome.

Another great advantage of Knox Plain Gelatine—It does not limit you to Desserts, The most tempting Salads, delicious Can-dies, thick Soups and Gravies, and dainty Aspic Jellies are a few other dishes you can make or improve with Knox Gelatine, be-cause it is neither sweetened nor flavored.

Knox Pure, Sparkling, Acidulated Gelatine

This is our "Busy Housekeeper's Package." In addition to the two envelopes of delatine (making two full quarts—\(\frac{1}{2}\) gallon—of Jelly) the same as contained in our plain package, this Acidulated package also contains an envelope of Pure, Con-centrated Fruit Juire (Lemon), affording the busy housewife a pure, ready prepared flavoring.

Knox Recipe Book FREE

This book entitled "Dainty Desserts for Dainty People" contains over one hundred recipes for various dishes very quickly and easily prepared with Knox Gelatine. We will send you this helpful book FREE fo. "our grocer's name. (Fint sample for two-cent stamp and grocer's name.)

CHARLES B. KNOX CO.

8 Knox Avenue

Johnstown, N. Y.



Menus for a Week in March

By Margaret Morton

IN THESE suggestions for March dining, it is intended to give a mere hint of what can be done with the connect and the intended to give a mere hint of what can be done with the canned goods, and often undervalued materials to be had in any market. American housewives have too little variety in their cookery and some new combinations of food are suggested here. Mrs. Morton will be glad to furnish recipes for a selection of these dishes if postage for reply is sent with the request.

Sunday

BREAKFAST

Grapefruit
Cream of Wheat with Cream
Creamed Mushrooms Hot Biscuits Honey
Coffee

Roast Duck Bouillon

Roast Duck Currant Jelly

Mashed Sweet Potato Creamed Onions
Orange and Nut Salad
Charlotte Russe Cocoanut Cake Coffee

SUPPER

Creamed Oysters in Chafing Dish Toasted Crackers with Cheese Celery Salad Canned Peaches Cake Coffee

Monday

BREAKFAST

Baked Apples Cereal with Cream Codfish Balls Buckwheat Cakes with Maple Syrup Coffee

LUNCHEON

Split Pea Puree
Brown Bread and Cheese Sandwiches
Pecan Cookies Tea

DINNER

Creamed Potatoes with Chopped Green Peppers
Peas and Carrots Cabbage Salad
Mince Pie Cheese Black Coffee

Tuesday

BREAKFAST

Stewed Prunes Cereal with Cream Kippered Herring Tomato Sauce English Muffins Coffee

LUNCHEON

Cream of Corn Soup German Coffee Ring Baked Apple Cocoa

DINNER

Veal and Kidney Pie
Baked Sweet Potatoes Fried Parsnips
Salad of Canned Asparagus Tips
Caramel Pudding with Meringue
Coffee

Wednesday

BREAKFAST

Sliced Oranges and Bananas Fried Grits Hot Waffles with Syrup Coffee

Hot Rolls Jam Jelly Cake

DINNER

Roast Beef with Potatoes
Creamed Turnips Apple and Celery Salad
Custard Pie Coffee

Thursday

BREAKFAST

California Grapes
Oatmeal with Cream
Minced Beef Omelet Cornmeal Muffins
Coffee

LUNCHEON

Spaghetti with Tomatoes
Potato Salad Tongue Sandwiches
Vienna Chocolate

DINNER

Beef Hash in Ramekins, Bechamel Sauce Mashed Potatoes, Browned Brussels Sprouts Grapefruit Salad Ice Cream Cake Coffee

Friday

BREAKFAST

Stewed Figs Cereal with Cream Poached Eggs on Toast Sally Lunn Coffee

LUNCHEON

Black Bean Soup Sardine Salad Lettuce Sandwiches Cocoa

DINNER

Stuffed Baked White Fish
Candied Sweet Potatoes Stewed Tomatoes
Macedoine Salad
Pincapple Gelatine, Whipped Cream
Iced Lady Fingers Coffee

Saturday

BREAKFAST

Boiled Rice with Dates and Cream Fish Balls Apple Fritters Toast Coffee

LUNCHEON

Tomato Bisque Tomato Bisque Individue Hot Gingerbread Pimento Sandwiches Tea

DINNER

Baked Spareribs
Browned Irish Potatoes Sauerkraut
Lettuce with Mayonnaise
Orange and Banana Shortcake Coffee

The Modern Way

"Will you allow me to ask you a question?" interrupted a man in the audience.
"Certainly, sir," said the lecturer.
"You have given us a lot of figures

about immigration, increase of wealth, the growth of trusts and all that," said the man. "Let's see what you know about figures yourself. How do you find the greatest common divisor?"

Slowly and deliberately the orator took

a glass of water.

Then he pointed his finger straight at the questioner. Lightning flashed from his eyes and he replied, in a voice that

made the gas jets quiver:
"Advertise for it, you ignoramus!" The audience cheered and yelled and stamped, and the wretched man who had asked the question crawled out of the hall a total wreck.-Fun.

What It Is

An Irishman, wishing to take a "home-stead," and not knowing just how to go about it, sought information from a friend.

"Mike," he said, "you've taken a home-stead, an' I thought maybe ye could tell me th' law concerning how to go about

"Well, Dennis, I don't remember th' exact word uv th' law, but I can give ye th' m'anin' uv it. Th' m'anin' uv it is this: Th' Government is willin' t' bet ye 100 acres uv land agin \$14 thot ye can't live on it five years widout starvin' to

A woman who is advanced in her views is likely to be behind in her fashions. It is another illustration of the law of compensation.-Fun.

A St. Patrick's Day Luncheon

Emblematic Dishes for March 17

Arranged by Mary H. Northend

which can be prettily symbolized if we would but make a study of

the subject. In March we have the day sacred to St. Patrick, and more and more each year the citizens of America are joining with the large body of Irish-Americans in celebrating

on the seventeenth of the month the memory of the good saint, the least of whose kindly ministrations is said to have been the driving of snakes from Ireland.

Among the many emblems denoting "ould Erin" it is not difficult to contrive a decorative scheme for a luncheon or a dinner to satisfy the most critical hostess. The harp and the shamrock come to us from the music and the poetry inherent in the nature of the people, and from the caricatures of the jovial Irishman we can take his pipe and his hat to give a dash of fun to our feasting.



SHAMROCK CROTTONS

Green, the national color of the Emerald Isle, furnishes our background, and a centerpiece of feathery green ferns is en-tirely in keeping with the idea we wish to carry out. Place cards may be cut to represent the shamrock, and inscribed under the name of such guest may be a line of poetry or a verse from one of the many plaintive and touching love songs of the country. Clay pipes or small green snakes for favors at the plates will make a laugh, or, if the musical idea is to predominate, small green and gold harps may be used. Many



variations of the scheme here suggested will occur to the clever hostess who will, of course, be more pleased to develop some bright thought of her own than to slavish-

ly follow the detailed plans of another. It will be a comparatively easy matter to carry out the leading thought in the menu, using green as the color of as many items as possible. The soup can be colored with spinach, the salad may be of lettuce and green cherries, and the ice cream molded to represent green harps. A few

VERY month of the year has its event other suggestions easy to carry out are

given in the illustrations on this page.
As an accompaniment for the soup served on St. Patrick's Day, shamrock croutons served with olives is most appro-priate. The croutons are cut from stale bread with a shamrock shaped cutter and lightly browned in the oven.

For the meat course serve shamrock croquettes, using chicken, veal or lamb as the foundation. Make of the right conthe foundation. sistency to handle, and cut in shamrock



ST. PATRICK'S VEGETABLES

shape. Dip in beaten egg and breadcrumbs and fry in deep fat. Garnish with parsley.

For the vegetables served with this course take nicely seasoned mashed potato and mold into a flat cake, from which with a cutter cut rounds. Top each round with a portion of a cooked carrot, and fill the removed center of the carrot with hot buttered peas. The result is cute little hats, most appropriate for the occasion. For the band, arrange a single row of peas about the joining of the potato and carrot.

The harp croustades eaten with the ice



HARP CROUSTADES

cream are made from slices of stale sponge cake, cut in the shape of harps and sauted in clarified butter until a delicate brown, Spread with chopped pistachio jelly, and outline the edges with pale-green leing, which readily hardens and holds its shape. Another quaint cake represents the famous Blarney Stone. To make this cut sponge cake into the shape of small stones, dip in melted chocolate, and when dry print the name with powdered sugar which has been moistened with white of egg.



BLARNEY STONES

The Struggle For "Bread"



is as old as the human race. While you are struggling, however, be sure you are struggling for REAL bread—the kind that contains all the bodybuilding material in the whole wheat grain. In

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

you have all the muscle-building, brain-making elements in the whole wheat prepared in a digestible form-no yeast, no baking powder, no grease, no chemicals of any kind-just pure whole wheat steamcooked, shredded and baked in the cleanest, finest food factory in the world. Nothing so delicious and satisfying for breakfast as Shredded Wheat Biscuit served with sliced bananas and cream.

TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat Wafer, the maximum of nutriment in smallest bulk. Eaten as a toast with butter, soft cheese or marmalades.

Made only by

THE SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.



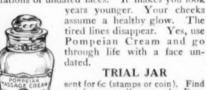
Three Generations of Undated Faces

Alas for the woman whose face is dated when she's 30 they say she's 40. Thus is a woman unfairly dated by a harsh world. Thus is a woman's power and influence lessened because she neglected to preserve her youthful looks. Youthful beauty lingers longest in faces faithfully massaged with

POMPEIAN Massage Cream

"Don't envy a good complexion; use Pompeian and have one"

It is making it vastly easier to have three gencrations of undated faces. It makes you look



sent for 6c (stamps or coin), Find out for yourself, now, why Pompeian is used and prized in a million homes where the value of a clear, fresh, youthful skin is appreciated. Clip the coupon now,

Cut along this line, fill in and mail today

The Pompeian !	Mfg. Co.,	9 Prospect	St., Cleveland	l, O.
Gentlemen	-Enclos	sed find 6c	(stamps or	coin) for
a trial jar of	Pompeia	n Massago	·Cream.	

Name	
Address	
City	State

Thought Habits and Wrinkles

Common-Sense Beauty Talks-No. 3

By Margaret Hubbard Ayer

AUGUSTE RODIN, the celebrated French sculptor, whom some people French sculptor, whom some people

call the successor of Michael Angelo, has just published a book of conversations on art. On one of his rambles he happens into the Louvre and discourses at some length on the busts of famous people

Houdin. Out of the lines of each marble face the sculptor reconstructs the character of the original; for says Rodin "to look at a good portrait-bust of a man or woman is like reading their biography.

There's the rub, and we can't get away from it-we look like what we are and every year we see the story of our lives etched more deeply in our faces and showing in what we call character or personality. One's character is the sum total of one's acts, one's acts proceed from the habits of one's mind-so we get right back to thoughts which are the foundation of beauty, both the natural and the artificial kind, and that is true no matter how much complexion cream you may use.

One of the most pathetic things in the world, to my mind, is the sight of the woman who wants to be beautiful and exnects to begin from outside. I once knew a woman who simply longed to be good looking; so she said, at least, and I believed her. She had rather regular features and fairly good coloring and hair, but from her nose to her mouth two deep furrows ploughed their way, and another extra deep line went from the corner of her mouth toward the pointed chin. The youngest member of the family told me confidentially that she thought Miss R had "a regular mousetrap of a mouth and it shut with a snap." The youngest member was right, as she usuually is, and her intuitions forbade her yielding to any of Miss R's blandishments.

Finally we found out what the child sensed in the woman and what it was that destroyed the beauty of her face. One unfortunate day the mask dropped and Miss R revealed herself as a scandal-monger and a gossip of the first water, whose mind was filled with all the disagreeable things which she had heard or could invent about

other people. Yet, if a beauty doctor had told her that this mania for gossiping would have to be overcome before her face could be made to look attractive, she would have thought the expert crazy and return to the assiduous use of cold creams and cos-The woman who lets herself indulge constantly in easy cynicism will soon find a change in the lines of her face. She will find wrinkles there which she did not The nostril will arch and a see before. line or deep indentation will form at either side of the nose; and a cynical expression creates a semi-circular crescentshaped line in the cheeks near the mouth.

The face of the petulant woman is seamed with fine lines, especially around the corner of the eye, and she has a number of small wrinkles between her brows and at the side of the mouth, which come from a constant peevish expression.

The woman with the shopping habit, who goes around hunting bargains and never quite knowing what she wants or getting what pleases her acquires that worried look which is the outward and visible sign of the bargain hunting soul. Fortunately for





MARGARET BURRARD AVER

the physiognomist there are lines which denote beautiful thoughts of charity, gentleness, humor or sorrows borne with patience and fortitude.

When you judge a woman's face it is not fair to exalt or condemn the subject because one feature is beautiful and another bad. The face as a whole must be considered and the lines which are the most prominent or the wrinkles which are brought most often into play will give the keynote to the thought habits of the individual.

Now I contend that it is useless to massage these wrinkles or to use any one of the many preparations for removing them unless you change the thought-current which created them.

A revengeful spirit looking out from behind the mask of smooth skin, wherefrom every wrinkle has been removed by art, will nevertheless show its real quality, and in a very short while the lines which tell the story of the person's nature will make their appearance again.

Technically a wrinkle is a looseness of the skin caused by the failure or attenuation of the under structure. tion, however, applies only to such of the lines in the human face as are formed with age by degeneration of muscle and by impairment of the fatty tissue beneath the skin. It is however a mistake to suppose that all wrinkles indicate advanced age, and it is an equal fallacy to suggest that wrinkles and lines are not indications of temperament and character.

We are, each one, accountable for the lines and crow's-feet on our faces, for they are the most faithful and unerring record of our past.

When you see a woman or a man with a wrinkled face you may be sure that every line is a tell-tale. It is absolutely impossible for a woman of charity, benevolence and humanity to look like an avaricious or spiteful woman.

I believe that if we studied the story of these lines more we should be so ashamed to see the reflection of our thoughts in the mirror that we would soon change the thought by substituting one of the exact opposite kind.

The treatment for obliterating wrinkles is largely a moral one. Take, for instance, deep horizontal lines across the forehead which are an indication of a struggle to When there are many of these do right. lines it denotes a constant anxiety to please and a fear of not doing exactly what is expected of one. The subject of these lines has a constant desire to do right, which is excellent; but the fear of dis-pleasing not only deepens the furrows in

her brow, but makes her life one of constant anxiety. A little less of this fear and a little more self-confidence will smooth that brow without detracting from the fine virtue of conscientiousness. Diagonal lines criss-crossed in the middle of the brow mean small frets and worries. The straight up-and-down lines furrowed in the brow denote sternness and sharp-It now and then happens that these lines appear on the face of a gentle and mild person, and then they are usually due to defective eyesight and strain.

Poor eyesight also causes wrinkles

around the eyes and premature crow's-feet, while a missing tooth will first make a hollow appear in the cheek and then a possible wrinkle. Such causes must be taken into consideration when judging one's own and other people's wrinkles. But, on the whole, when you look at your-self in the glass you could examine your wrinkles and say with safety "'twas thinking made them so."

I know of no easy way to change one's thought habits. Indeed, it is the most difficult thing to do, but as in everything else, where there is a will there is a way, and if it is only vanity that keeps a woman from indulging in irritability, fretfulness or malicious talk, let us thank vanity and be grateful.

Change your thought habits if you want to change your face. Substitute gentleness, charitableness and self-control for the sentiments which are showing as unbecoming lines in your visage. Drill your thoughts in the paths they should go and you will find that the work of the masseuse will be more encouraging.

There are many ways of obliterating fine lines and wrinkles in the face providing, of course, you've given up thinking the thoughts which made them. Properly administered, there is no agent so successful and simple as massage. If you can, get an expert masseuse. If you can't open your dictionary at the back and turn to the anatomical structure of the face. Study the muscular system; find out in your own face how the muscles run, and then massage your face with a good skin food, pressing the fingers well into the flesh, moving them in a rotary motion and working always upward and outward on the face, never downward under any condition. Very deep lines like the furrows between the eyes can be literally pinched out by taking the flesh between the forefinger and thumb and pressing the flesh in the opposite direction from which the wrinkle runs. This will at once bring the blood to the surface and stimulate the tissues which had been starved by muscular contraction,

Modern science is always struggling with the wrinkle question and the development is a subqutaneous injection of sweet oil, especially prepared, or white vaseline melted and mixed with antiseptic. These preparations are injected under the skin and remove frowns, the wrinkles near the ear and often those going from nose to mouth. But the substance should only be injected by a physician of standing and experience or the process may be harmful. However, even when the wrinkles are obliterated in this manner they return after a period of one or more years unless the thought habit, which exercises its constant power over facial expression, is changed.



What Some Clever Girls Did

Saved enough last year to buy new furs this Winter by using Diamond Dyes.

"It sounds funny, I know, but out of our dress allowances we each saved enough to buy new furs this Winter, and we were all better dressed than ever before. We dyeer all better dressed sold in all the latest fushionable colors, and made them over into new styles."

So writes Miss Dorothy Johnson, one of a number of New York girls who, by using Diamond Dyes, dress in the latest style, and yet spend very little money on new clothes.

Diamond Dyes

There are two classes of Diamond Dyes-one There are two classes of Diamond Dyes—one for Wool or Silk, the other for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods. Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk now come in Blue envelopes. And, as heretofore, those for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods are in White envelopes.

Here's the Truth About Dyes for Home Use

Our experience of over thirty years has proven that no one dye will successfully color every fabric.

There are two classes of fabrica—animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics.

Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

Vegetable fibres require one class of Dye, and animal fibres another and radically different class of Dye. As proof—we call attention to the fact that manufacturers of woolen goods use one class of dye, while manufacturers of cotton goods use an entirely different class of dye.

Do Not Be Deceived

For these reasons we manufacture one class of Diamond Dyes for coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, and another class of Diamond Dyes for coloring Wood or Silk, so that you may obtain the very best results on EVED V. that

EVERY fabric.

REMEMBER: To get the best possible results in coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, use the Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods,

AND REMEMBER: To get the best possible results in coloring Wood or Silk, use the Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Wool or Silk.

Diamond Dyes are sold at the uniform price of 10c per package.

Valuable Books and Samples Free

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual, a copy of the Direction Book, and 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vermont.

Some Famous Sleepers

Famous among men and women whom history records as being given to sleeping long periods at a time is Margaret Lyall of Denniland, in the parish of Maryton, three miles from Montrose, England, who went to sleep on Wednesday, June 12, 1812, and did not wake up for two days. She went to sleep again on July 1 and slept until August 8. When fully awake she complained of giddiness, but had no recollection of having been blistered, bled and immersed in cold water. She merely thought she had had a long night.

There is also the French case of Eliza-beth Arten of St. Guillain, near Mons, who in 1783, when thirty-six years of age, fell asleep for four days and shortly after waking went off to sleep again for eighteen hours. For the succeeding five years she slept regularly every day from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. In 1748 she was prevented by the ague from sleeping for three weeks. In one of her periodical fits of sleeping needles were thrust into her flesh, pieces of burning rags applied to her nose and pins placed under her finger-nails; she even whipped, but nothing could was awaken her.

Very curious was the case of Simeon Watson, a hard-working, industrious man, about thirty years old, of athletic habits and active temperament, who about 1826 began preaching in his sleep. His trance or sleeping fit invariably lasted as long as the ordinary Noncomformist service, which he was in the habit of attending. The attacks became more frequent as time went on, and he would go through the whole of the ordinary chapel service, praying, reading the Bible and preaching.

His Fall Worth \$19,200

Walking along Nantasket Beach, Massachusetts, on Christmas Day, William White, 28 Chapel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., stumbled and fell over a large mass of dark-gray substance. Curious to know what it was, he took it home, and, breaking off a chunk, submitted it to the City Chemist. It was subjected to a number of tests, and under treatment of hot alcohol it yielded all the properties of ambergris, which is used in the finer grades of perfume. The City Chemist reported that at the standard rate for ambergris of \$60 an ounce, it was worth \$19,200.

Mr. White is treating the incrusted chunk with the greatest deference, and will have it closely guarded.

Experts say the ambergris was probably coughed up by a sick whale.

He Meant Well

The master left the house, leaving behind him a letter he had forgotten. Some time in the afternoon he remembered the communication, and as it was of some importance, he hastened back home, only to find that the letter was nowhere to be seen in his library. He had a distinct recollection that the letter had been left on a table. He summoned Ezekiel and asked if he had seen the letter.

"Yassah, yo' lef' it on yo' table."
"Then where is it now?"

"I mailed it, sah.

"You mailed it! Why, Zeke, I had not put the name and address on the enve-

"Jes' so, sah! I thought it was one of dem anonymous letters.

May we show you all of Spring's New Styles?

Will you write today for your "NATIONAL" Style Book?

This advertisement gives you an opportunity to ecure clothes of greater beauty and becomingness than you have ever bought before.

It gives you an opportunity to know all of Spring's fascinating new styles, to see what is worn in New York, and to select from everything new the fashions

And above all-it presents an opportunity to save money.

All of these advantages are yours—through the "NATIONAL" Style Book—which shows for your advantage 200 pages of new fashions in all kinds of apparel at "NATIONAL" prices.

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Tailored Suits, \$12.50 to \$30

Made to Measure

Samples of Materials Sent Free

These beautiful Made-to-Measure Suits alone would amply repay you for writing for your Style Book. Nowhere in the world is equal opportunity offered you in the selection of your Spring Suit. And remember, a perfect-fitting gar-ment and your entire satisfaction are absolutely guaranteed.

So in writing for your Style Book be sure to state whether you wish samples of materials for "NATIONAL" Tailored Suits. Remember, with a sent gladly, they are sent only when sent gladly, they are well worth a k-Remember, while samples are asked for-and they are well worth a-k-

The "NATIONAL" Policy

ing for.

We prepay postage and expressage on all our goods to any part of the world. Every "NATIONAL" garment has the "NATIONAL" Guarantee Tag attached. This tag says that you may return any garment not satisfactory to you and we will refund your money and pay express charges both ways.

THIS COUPON

Will Bring You Your "NATIONAL" Style Book

MATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO., 200 West 24th St., New York City.

Please send me, free, my copy of ie "NATIONAL" Spring Style Book.

NOTE — If you do not wish to cut your McCALL'S, Just write us for your Style Book and Suit Samples.



"I Am Proud of My New 'NATIONAL' Skirt!"

Do you wish a skirt of which you will be proud? We have been specialists in skirts for twenty-three years, and in all these years and in all these years we have never been able to offer such a beautiful, fiscinating, becoming and practical showing of new skirt styles.

skirt styles.
Your "NATIONAL"
Style Book shows these skirts in many new de-signs and many new materials. Skirts for every figure and occasion and purse—all priced at a big saving to you.



values so wonderful.

And wonderful is just the word. "NATIONAL"
Waist values are indeed wonderful—are unapproached.
May we add, are unapproacheable? Because as the "NaTIONAL" sells more waists than any other two houses in the world, just so we can see the eaper—we indisputably do.

May We Save You Dollars on Your Spring Apparel?

We mean just that. "May we save you dollars on your Spring apparel?"

Never in the history of the "NATIONAL" have our prices been so low, our values so wonderful. Never

has the money advantage in buying at the "NATIONAL" been so attractive. Never has your saving been so large.

This brief and incomplete index serves to show the range of prices-but values can be judged only when the superi-ority of "NATIONAL" garments is seen. Write for your Style Book, compare prices, and see for yourself the impor-tant saving the "NATIONAL" offers you.



Here is the story-the coupon printed here, will bring you free one copy of the "NATIONAL" SPRING STYLE BOOK filled from cover to cover, with the newest, most delightful and best Spring Styles at money saving prices.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT COMPANY 206 West Twenty-fourth Street. New York City





Boy?

Should New York clothes be alone for New York boye?

Is location, mere point of residence, to be a barrier to the boy's appearance, to his possessing the advantage of proper fitting and stylish clothes?

We bring to you the clothes New York boys wear. The clothes designed by the "NATIONAL" to fit perfectly and wear more perfectly. And at prices that couple with their greater desirability, consideriability, consideriability and consideriability, consideriability.

Small Women's

Dresses and Suits

At the "NA-10 NAL" We ave special-ed—and you o

small stature will

Boy?



The Leaders of Fashion

The leaders of fashion in every community are wearing American Lady Corsets because American Lady Corsets mean better figures and more perfect fitting gowns. Insist that you get

American

Insist that you get just exactly the right model of American Lady Corsets for your individual figure. There is that model for you. The thing is to find it.

> Model 245 (cut) Model 249 (cut) medium figures, low bust, extra long hip, extra long back, batiste, white, 18-30, \$2.00. Model 246, same in coutil, \$2.00.

> > Other New Models \$1 to \$10

Booklet by Request

Madame Lyra

of American Lady Corset Co.

We Will Send You

or ten cents in stampa to cover expense of wrapping and post-we will send to you without any ge, a beautiful hanger of "The Laily," quality mark and diffication mark of American y Corsets, the same beautifully granhed in 15 printips, size as, high x 91-2 ins, wide, with gold tin at the top and roll of

American Lady Corset Co. Chicago Paris

Good Form in Stationery

By Mrs. Olive Bell Bunce

NOTHING marks the woman of re-fined tastes more surely than her stationery. Correct style declares that it must be of good quality, but sim-Vivid colors, eccentric designs and elaborate ornamentations are all forbidden. Simplicity is the all important fea-Pure white paper is generally preferred, but cream is allowed, and, indeed, many people find that tone more agreeable to the eye. Linen or fabric-finished paper and the smooth vellum enjoy an equal vogue, and one may choose whichever one prefer.

For short notes, invitations and the like, the small note size, which measures six inches by four and one-quarter inches, or thereabouts, is used. For letters the sheet is more nearly square, approxi-mately five and a half inches wide by six and a half long. Both are folded once and slipped into envelopes that exactly fit. Foreign correspondence makes the only exception to this rule, and for letters to be sent abroad a thinner, lighter paper is the preferred one. The very latest novelty in envelopes of this thin, satin-The very latest finished paper displays a lining of one of the new, fashionable colors-purple, gray, red or blue. The lining is not more than tissue weight, yet the color renders it opaque, and it is possible to send a letter of generous length without excessive postage, while at the same time its contents

are protected from curious eyes.

The engraved monogram, initial or address at the top of the sheet, in the center, is always in good taste; or, if desired, the address may be used in combination with the initial or monogram. In the latter case the address may either be placed below the initials or in the center with the monogram, or the initals, occupying a

space to the left.

There are many varieties of monograms in vogue, and one is quite at liberty to choose from these or to evolve an original design, but in a general way it may be said that our own ornamentation is to be avoided. Simple script letters, from half to three-quarters of an inch in height, intertwined, afford a pretty effect, and are in excellent taste. Blocked letters are combined in many attractive ways, and just now there is a marked preference for long, narrow monograms, whether used alone or in combination with the address. Small letters are often enclosed in a little frame of medallion style, but these are mostly preferred by young girls, the larger designs being chosen by more mature folk. However, the design selected is al-

ways subject to individual preference, and so long as the law of simplicity is observed there will be no room for criticism.

Addresses are engraved in a number of different ways. Sometimes the number of the street is spelled out, sometimes figures Sometimes the number of are used, but the latter method is rather less elegant, and decidedly less attractive. There is a great fancy for the use of old English lettering, and when the engraving is well done it is exceedingly handsome, but plain Roman script has a dignity of its own, and is equally correct. Some forms of fancy type are also seen, and the simpler ones possess a certain attraction. But care must be taken to avoid anything that savors in the least of the bisarre.

For the printing of both monograms and addresses inks of different colors are used. Dull blue and dull red are favorites, gray is liked by many, and tan is always white ground, while both silver and gold are in good style. Bright colors and startling effects are always to be avoided, but there all rule ends. Many women adhere to one color, and in a sense make it their own, while others use sometimes one shade, sometimes another; and so long as the color is not garish, individual taste has full sway.

Owners of country houses and of boats large enough to serve as temporary, as the frequently use the name as well as the general address; as, "The Cedars," follows the name of the town. Every yacht club has its own flag, and often this is used, together with the owner's private signal, in the left-hand corner, while the name of the boat or the owner's monogram occupies the center of the page; or, if a different arrangement is preferred, the signal flags can be shown above, directly in the center. Telephone numbers are important, when living out of town, and often the center of the sheet shows the address, while diagonally across the lefthand corner is printed the telephone call and number, the same style of letter being used for both.

Just as the woman of social training chooses and adheres to one perfume that is subtile but never aggressive, so she selects the insignia of her letter paper with careful regard for conditions. It may be, and probably is, as handsome and wellfinished as can be obtained, but its ornamentation is conservative in the extreme, and is confined to such printed matter as may be needed to convey information to her correspondents, together with a hint of her own individuality.

Landed

The young girl sat in her bedroom with a novel. Her hair was down and her feet were in red slippers. Now and then, extending her white arms, she yawned.

You see, it was very late, and downstairs in the parlor her older sister was entertaining a young man. She naturally felt a deep interest in the entertainment. was waiting to hear how it would terminate.

And at last there was a sound in the hall, a crash as of a closing door, and it was plain to the impatient girl that the young man had gone.

She threw down her novel and, run-

ning forth, peered over the balustrade

down into the hall's intense blackness.
"Well, Maude," she said, "did you land him?"

There was no immediate reply to her question. There was a silence, a pe-culiar silence, a silence with a certain strained quality in it. Then a masculine voice replied:
"She did."

"I've just washed out a suit for my little boy, and now it seems too tight for

him."
"He'll fit it all right if you'll wash the boy."

1912

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The Sensation of a Decade PHILIPSBORN Prepays Express or Postage to All Parts of the World

Our Beautiful New Spring Fashion Guide

Better-Bigger-More Interesting-More Valuable Than Ever Before

It is the world's authority on fashions and tells you all worth knowing about the season's latest style changes in fashionable wearing apparel. Here is your opportunity—if you will only not delay or forget; if you will sit right down and write for this splendid Fashion Catalog.

This spring has brought forth some delightful and charming style innovations. The fashions are more beautiful, more fascinating than in many new, stunning and pretty fabrics, striking colors, novel effects in trimmings, etc., etc.; in fact, the most exceptional gathering of finished style productions ever shown.

One Copy For You FREE

Send Your Request Today

You have doubtless read this very same request many times in our previous announcements, but today, won't you, before you lay aside this magazine, write us a postal or letter, so that we may send you this valuable Fashion Book free? When writing, ask for Book No. 925. If you will mention your favorite fabrics and colors, we will also gladly send you an assortment of samples absolutely free.

PHILIPSBORN
The Outer Garment House
12 216 W. ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.





Philipsborn's Mail Order Shopping Service

The Most Convenient-Most Liberal-Promptest-Best

Long before our first spring announcement appeared we were in receipt of many thousands of letters from friends and customers who wrote to make certain that they would receive a copy of our Spring Catalog. This is indeed a worthy tribute from our rapidly increasing circle of friends and customers, who must have been thoroughly pleased — completely satisfied, and now, in addition to our wellknown low prices and all the many advantages offered heretofore,

We Prepay Postage or Expressage to All Parts of the World.

The combination of shopping advantages which are offered in our new Spring Fashion Book cannot help but appeal to you. You will find hundreds of new, exclusive and beautiful styles in feminine wearing apparel and dress accessories for all ages from infancy to womanhood.

Ready-to-Wear Garments That Are REALLY Ready to Wear.

Your Philipsborn garment will be delivered to you ready to put on and go out in. This is another exclusive Philipsborn feature: Every garment is guaranteed to fit—no alterations to be made at home.

Let us send you this Catalog free. Don't fail to write for your copy—today.

PHILIPSBORN The Outer Garment House The 212-216 W. ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.



That Flavor

In Ouaker Oats is given by Nature to just the choicest grains.

You don't find it in common oatmeal.

We get it by picking the rich, plump grains -just the finely-flavored oats.

We get it by 62 siftings. There are only 10 pounds of Quaker Oats in a bushel.

Then our process retains the flavor.

That is the reason why Quaker Oats stands unique among oatmeals.

This Morning

Millions of people, half the world over, enjoyed this delicious oatmeal.

It was served on more tables than all other brands together.

So it is every morning.

Just because mothers believe it worth while to make oatmeal delightful.

And because they know, after years of comparison, that children like Quaker Oats best.

uaker Oats

Is the utmost in oatmeal.

It is the cream of the oats, prepared in the ideal way.

Yet, despite the selection, the cost is only one-half cent per dish.

Do you ever, in your home, serve a lesser oatmeal?

Regular size package, 10c

Family size package, for smaller cities and country trade, 25c.

The prices noted do not apply in the extreme West or South.

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO



Look for the Quaker trademark on every package

That Dish-Washing Dread

OF ALL their household tasks, women seem to have the most dread of dish-washing. "I do not mind the cooking," we often hear them say, "but I simply cannot stand to wash the dishes after I am through eating." Like many other ills from which we suffer in this troublesome world of ours, "'tis thinking makes them so." Mr. Dooley would probably tell us that Shakespeare never had to wash the dishes, and anyhow he didn't say that about this particular form of trouble. But for all that, it's the getting at it that is the hardest part. With proper preparation and plenty of soap and hot water, there is no need of such unholy dread of this familiar duty.

In the first place when you dish the food for the table fill each pot and pan half full of hot water and let them stand on the back of the stove or range until you are ready to attend to them. In clearing the table after the meal wipe the plates and platters with a piece of soft paper— old newspaper will do—and stack them in neat piles each kind, as plates, saucers, and so on, to itself. If you have no drain-board by the sink, two dishpans will serve equally well. Make a suds in one, having the water as hot as you can bear your hands in, and with dishcloth or mop cleanse them quickly and put them in the other pan to be rinsed. Wash the glasses first and wipe them, then the silver, cups and saucers, plates, vegetable dishes and platters in the order named. When they are on the drainboard or in the other pan, pour over them boiling water from the teakettle to rinse off the soap. The hotter the water the easier they are to wipe and the more quickly will they dry. take the pots and pans, pour the water out of them, and with other cloths and towels, kept for them alone, wash, scald and wipe them, and stand them on the stove for a moment to dry thoroughly before putting away. Last of all, scald the tea towels in clear, hot water in a clean dishpan, and hang them in the sun, if possible, to

dry for the next using.
Two workers, one to wash, the other to wipe, will greatly expedite the dishwashing, and if done in this way, with rigid attention to the heat of the water and cleanliness of dishpans and tea towels, there is no reason why this task should be any more disagreeable than making the

beds or sweeping the rooms.

One Day Clarence H. Urner

Supreme o'er all the rest, one day Will greet us somewhere on the way, But when or how we dare not say.

So it may come when blooms the rose, When fade the bowers or fall the snows, But when or how no mortal knows.

Look for it when the buds unfold, Or when the year grows sad and old; 'Twill come, but when may not be told.

And when it comes, will it be known And prized as something rare and lone, The sweetest day e'er called our own?

Dare we look on the past and say The future holds no perfect day. Sweet as the one long past away?

Will we turn torward to its dawn When it has set and, light withdrawn, It shades to dusk of days long gone?

But let us five with hearts attent On hope, that each good day as sent Will prove the sweetest ever spent. 012

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Dress Bags of the Season

By Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce

EVERY sort of bag is within reach of any woman whether it be bought or home made, and there are materials to be purchased which will suit every fancy. Each season there are new designs, as the fashion, even in bags, changes every But whether new or old they are always useful and fill a need for daytime or evening.

The new shopping bag in envelope form is large, the material of rich coloring in designs that are extremely decorative. It may be of Japanese silk in several tints of rich brown, heavily embroidered in an Oriental design of buds and flowers. The outside edges of the bag are trimmed with gold braid, an inch and a half wide, while underneath the envelope flaps is fastened some two yards of heavy gold cord, which serves as a handle when carried on the arm.

One more expensive is of a Turkish pattern, the cloth covered with gold and silver threads intermingled in a conventional form of scrolls, stars and disks, each one standing out in an effective way This bag is extra large and is furnished with a clasp in which are studded stones of various sorts, and is furnished with a gilt chain of the kind now used.

This season there are many sorts of opera bags, simple in treatment and could be made by any woman who understands art of needlework. A pretty device is of cream colored satin, outlined in a heavy embroidery of the same color, the design of which may be the daisy, the chrysanthemum or the wild rose, conventionalized to suit the purpose. The outside edges are trimmed with a pretty crystal beading. The casing at the top of the bag is furnished with a two-inch ribbon of same tint as the satin. The ends are made into a large bow, and in each one is a round satin home-made button.

Another material much considered is a figured furniture satin in which two or three tones are harmoniously blended. enhance the beauty of the bag, these which are generally of conventional form, are outlined with a heavy gilt thread, making quite an Oriental treatment. The bag is long and rather narrow, and is most convenient for the carrying of small parcels. It is trimmed with a braid that partakes of all the colors in the material. Across the bottom are three rows of this braid, one above the other, and with one row all around the four sides. The bag is lined with a contrasting color and has an oxidized or gilt clasp attached to a short chain of the same metal.

For the crochet worker who is an adept in this art, there are any number of visiting bags which are a delight to the good dresser. Those of pure white are crocheted in beautiful designs, in which there are charming patterns of flowers, stripes and conventional designs that are inde-scribable. Each one is finished by a lace edge crocheted in points or round effects. They are lined with taffeta silk and have a casing in which is run a cord and tassel which when carried forms the handle.

For women in mourning there are black silk bags which are crocheted in heavy black silk with beads. Each one has a four-inch heavy silk fringe crocheted with the same beads which trims the bottom The clasp is of gun metal with a short chain, the bag making a useful addition for the shopper at all times.

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It is FREE-Write For It Today

This catalogue, which is FREE for the asking, contains thousands of illustrations and descriptions of the latest New York Styles for Spring and Summer, 1912.

Remember we pay all mail or express charges to your town, no matter where you live.

We guarantee absolute satisfaction with every article you purchase - your money refunded if you are not satisfied. It is the largest Exclusively Wearing Apparel Catalog issued in New York City. It contains over 2,000 Illustrations and

descriptions of the latest Broadway and Fifth Avenue styles in-

Ladies' Suits, Ladies' Dresses, Ladies' Skirts, Ladies' Waists, Ladies' Coats, Ladies' Lingerie, Corsets, Sweaters, Neckwear, Hosiery, Shoes, Gloves, Underwear, Millinery, Misses' and Children's Wear, Colored Petticoats, Baby Clothes, Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.

TWO NEW AND CHARMING NEW YORK STYLES

WE PAY MAIL OR EXPRESS CHARGES

SATIN FOULARD DRESS, \$10.98

DRESS, \$10.98

35M70-A Stunning Fichu Style Dress made of fine quality bordered Satin Foundri, a sequification of the most fashionable fabrics this season. The waist is made in fielu style, body of waist being of plain foulard, and the fiche effect of the bordered material, gracefully draped over the shoulders and extending to the waistline both front and back. A chie little rosette of plain foulard times the front as pictured. The waist is made collarless. The shaled chemisette in the front is attractively trimmed with self-covered buttons. The shortsleeves are finished without the short of the bordered material, so the short of the border of the control of the border of the foot of the border of the short sleeves are finished with cuffs of the border. The foot ure of the which he chapted the foot of the spectured. The bordered material has been used most effectively at the bottom of tunic; the underskirt effect is of plain foulard. On each side of the skirt extending all the way down to the bottom is a deep tuck. Waist and skirt are joined by a plaited girdle. The waist fastens invisibly in the back, while the skirt closing is on the left side. Copenhagen blue, navy blue, a becoming shade of brown or in black—in each case the border is of self color and white. Regular sizes 35 to 48 buts, skirt length as inches. Shainhed with a deep blasted dent, so that the length may be adjusted by the customer if it is found necessary to do so.

IMPORTED GINGHAM DRESS, \$3.98

35M71—An Inexpensive Summer Wash Frock made of durable, firmly woven, Imported Gingham with a pretty corded stripe. The waist has the new set-in sleeves, with the armboles defined by plying to match color of stripe. The coliar and the dashing single rever which distinguishes the front of the dress, also the culfs, bett and close-fitting basque or peplum, are of piala chambray to match color of strips. Piping edges the collar, culfs, bett and peplum. The effective Russian side effect jabot is of soft white crossbar lawn, daintly embroidered. The sleeves are short, and are finished with turn-back shaped cuffs of chambray to the collar, the sleeves are short, and are finished with turn-back shaped cuffs of chambray to match the skirt buttone, the fold slanting diagonally from knee to bottom. Lower part of skirt is of plain chambray to match that used in the waist. Comes in black and white bue and white, tan and white or lavender and \$3.98



WE PAY ALL MAIL OR EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR TOWN

BELLASHESS & O WE PAY ALL MAIL OR EXPRESS CHARGES NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

TO YOUR TOWN



The Countless Uses for Jap-a-lac

MAYBE there's a chair in your home, Madam, that's perfectly good—all it needs is Japa-lac Natural to bring out the beauty of the wood and give it new brilliancy.

The picture frame that's gone dim can be brought back to life. And it makes oil paintings look

Your floors can be rejuvenated-by just a little work and you'll

enjoy it. Use Jap-a-lac Natural, or Jap-a-lac Oak, Cherry, or Mahogany,

There's nothing like Jap-a-lac to re-beautify old metal beds.

Figure Jap-a-lac into your house-hold economy this year. It will pay you. Remember that in very many cases you discard valuable articles simply because you are tired of their color Jap-a-lac will save all that-will delight you with its new and rich effects. ⁷ Jap-a-lac is made in twenty-one colors—and Natural (Clear). There are—Oak, Dark Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry, Malachite Green, Ox-blood Red, Empire Blue, Apple Green Enamel, Enamel Red, Enamel Green

Red. Enamel Green (Dark), Enamel Green (Pale), En-amel Pink, En-amel Blue (Pale), Brilliant Black, Dead Black, Gloss White, Flat White, Gold. Aluminum and Ground Color.

Everything from Cellar to Garret You can now get Jap-a-lac in roc cans, enough for a small piece of furniture.

Other Jap-a-lac prices and sizes full U. S. Measurel are; %-Pt. 15c; %-Pt. 25c; 1-Pt. 45c; 1-Qt. 80c; %-Gal. \$1.55; 1-Gal. \$3.00. In Canada (full Imperial Measurel: New 10c size; %-Pt. 18c; %-Pt. 30c; 1-Pt. 50c; 1-Qt. 90c; ½-Gal. \$1.75; 1-Gal. \$3.50.

Letus send you the Japa-a-lac booklet of moneysaving suggestions.

For sale by paint, hardware and drug stores.

The Glidden Varnish Co.

Factories:
Cleveland, Ohio-Toronto, Canada



Oriole Go-Basket

"Baby Go Wif 'ou?" Complete Scholarship

Hand-Embroidered Stockings

By Louise Willis Snead

THE little joke which lately appeared in print to the effect that a young woman had taken her last remaining pair of silk stockings to the bank, to have them locked in a safety vault, means that the prices of the fancy imported article, so dear to the feminine heart, have advanced to prohibitory figures for the moderate purse through the rise in the tariff. But the clever girl need not despair. The summer wardrobe or the fall trousseau may still have its dainty and charming hosiery with a little pains. Go to a wholesale house and buy a dozen pairs of plain silk stockings, assorted colors and black, and decorate them yourself.

To the girl who is quick with her needle the beautifying of a silk stocking will be fascinating fancy work. Begin with the simplest of embroidered decorations, the polka dot, which may be worked without stamping. The fold of the stockings will show the middle and act as a guide in placing the dots symmetrically. The easiest way to determine the section to be embroidered is to compare the stocking with some fancy stocking already on hand, but if this is not practical, put on the silk stocking and then a slipper. Now, with needle and thread, indicate with basting stitches the section for the embroidery. On the middle fold place polka dots about an inch apart, allowing for the stretching of the fabric and carrying the silk thread on the wrong side from one dot to another. A satin stitch is suitable, and use a reliable brand of wash silks. Dots alternating in green, gold and violet suggest a jeweled Now make a fold and a row of polka dots on each side the middle fold and again another fold and row of dots on the outer side of that fold, etc.

The second pair may be elaborated from the polka dot idea by adding to each a corolla of white or colored daisy petals. The third pair may be ornamented with elaborate clockings. Embroider three elaborate clockings. Embroider stately standards, the center being tallest and surmounted by a flower motif; the same motif in smaller size may finish each of the lower standards. Other embroidered designs may portray a swirl of but-terflies in natural colors, Frenchy bowknots, scattered violets or forget-me-nots, all of which may be stamped at an embroidery shop. Many fancy work depart-ments sell embroidered motifs in colored silks which may be appliqued if a quick effect is desired.

For the fourth pair let us use some of those dear little lace insets which come in black and white. If a color is to be matched the white lace may be tinted with

oil paint and gasoline. The smaller motifs are most easily handled and wear better. They are basted in place and closely buttonholed to the stocking, always having in mind the stretching qualities of the material. The latter is then carefully cut away and, if need be, again buttonholed on the under side. You will be surprised what beautiful effects you will produce and with what keen interest you will look out for new ideas. Two friends may share the wholesale "deal" and find six pairs or twelve stockings quite enough to handle at a time.

Flim-Gee, that's a loud suit you have

Flam-Yes: it's crash.-Yale Record.

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Spring and Summer Dress Materials

(Continued from page 26)

heautiful Aeolian with embroidered wreath This so closely resembles its costly sprays. silk prototype that few can distinguish the difference. The monotone effect also prevails here.

Bordered goods, too, will be favored. The first is a black and white stripe with a border in emerald green, on the black back-Where naturalistic designs are shown the tones are carried out to perfection. This is instanced in the center material where shaded hydrangeas are clustered with green leaves. The lower edge forms a border in pale blue. The next material is black and white polka dot with a border in lavender and mauve tones arranged in festoons which overlap a deep black border.

From among the season's most favored wash fabrics the first chosen is a regulation piqué. The new piqué, however, is a warp-welt piqué. As the name implies the welt or ridge runs the way of the warp or lengthwise of the material, instead of, as formerly, along the woof or crosswise. The ultra-fashionable pique is embroid-ered, always white on white or, as in the next picture, an irregular stripe; the double stripe here showing a lattice effect. The final finish of all these new piqués is entirely without starch or dressing of the sort which manufacturers heretofore considered indispensable. While all piqués are much more limber than in former years they must not be classed with the clinging materials, since they have a weight which is individual to themselves.

For soft clinging dresses for midsummer wear washable crepe is highly favored, especially for camping, traveling, etc. season's crèpes are finer and softer than previous weaves and are shown in an infinite variety, plain, striped and embroid-ered. This material emphasizes the vogue for clinging effects and recommends itself because it requires absolutely no starching or ironing. The final material is on the order of the recently popular crash, but with no decided knobs on the surface. The final material is on While loosely woven, somewhat rough and semi-porous, it is nevertheless a most swagger material. It is allied to a Russian crash crèpe and in the heavier grades is utilized for coat suits, replacing the linens and crashes.

His Request

A millionaire lay dying. He summoned

"Mr. Tape," said he feebly, "draw my will and make it brief. I want my money so left that not one penny of it shall ever leave this country. How shall I manage

"Easily enough," answered the lawyer. "Leave it all to foreign missions!"-Fun.

Stretching a Point

Br'er Jasper died and the other deacons told Br'er Johnson he must say something good about the deceased on Sunday night. At first he declined, but finally consented.

Sunday night, when time for the eulogy arrived, he arose slowly and said: Brederen and sistern, I promised ter say sump'n good 'bout Deacon Jasper tonight, an' I will say we all hopes he's gone whar we knows he ain't."



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The Romance Days of the Comb

By Mary Morrison Raynal



FROM the prominence given to ornamental combs, not only in the fashion magazines, but upon the pretty heads of their readers, it is not to be inferred that golden and bejeweled combs are a modern freak of fashion. This is but the renaissance of the comb, which can never rival its medieval reign. In romance days, when ghost - ridden castles, hel-metted knights, and love - lorn maidens abounded, when fairies haunted leafy dells and witches

rode out at night, then the comb held sway. The combing of bonny locks went on by day and by night, not confined to the privacy of the sleeping apartment, but in the hall, the kirk, and the merrie green-

The goddesses themselves used golden combs to smooth their locks, but the progenitors of the "side combs" did not appear until combs reached their climatic height in medieval days. The first refer-ence to these vain things of beauty occurs in "Sir Patrick Space." in "Sir Patrick Spens:

"O long, long may the ladies stand, Wi thair gold kems in thair hair, Waiting for thair ain deir lords, For they'll se thame na mair."

In an astonishing number of the old Scottish and English ballads, particularly those tinged with the supernatural, combs are prominent among the stage settings. At a crucial moment the fair ladye will be serenely combing her golden locks. The locks, by the way, were always of Teutonic gold. Darkness of coloring was closely associated with evil deeds. "Fair Annet" was stabbed at the altar by a bodkin from the gay headgear of the nut-browne bride, the ancient bodkin being the prototype of the modern hairpin. This traditional love of golden locks offers some explanation for the modern maid's proclivity for peroxide There were times, however, when gilding. the medieval folk were censured for just the opposite tampering with nature. When the snows of age began to whiten their hair they used a leaden comb to darken it. As late as 1660 Jeremy Taylor says of Clemens Alexdrine that he was "severe against old men that with black lead combs put a lie upon their heads.

The combing of each other's locks was not only a service of dear familiarity to be rendered in the family circle; it was

pre-eminently a lover's service.

This hair combing was so accepted as demonstration of affection that it was attached, without a trace of humor, to the most impossible situations. For instance, when the ugliest witch of the North Countrie fell in love with "Allison Gross" she stroked his head and "kemed" his hair,

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which was permissible considering the fashion of their times. When, however, ashion of their times. through her evil enchantments he had been changed into a worm the combing still went on-slightly mogrea happened to be of the caterpillar type. still went on-slightly illogical unless he Worm and the Mackerel of the Sea." Two children are transformed by their step-mother, "the worst woman in Christendom" into a lowly worm and a mackerel:

"An every Saturday att noon
The Mackerel comes to me,
An she takes my layle head
An lays it on her knee.
An kames it wi a siller kame,
An washes it in the sea,"

To all excessive combers, however, the fate of "Proud Lady Margaret" was held up as a warning.

Fair Margaret was a young ladye As proud as proud could be, She spent her time from morning till night Adorning her fair bodye.

At night she sat in her stately ha' Kamin her yellow hair. When in there came a gentle knight And a white scarf he did wear."

The gentle knight was none other than her brother, dead one month, who had arisen from his grave to rebuke her for her vanity. Poor Margaret was certainly amenable to reason:

"He got her in her stately ha' Kaimin her yellow hair, He left her on her sick, sick bed Shedding the saut, saut tear."



WITH A COMB OF PEARL I WOULD COMB MY HAIR"

Tennyson, too, introduces it in his Mermaid Song.

"With a comb of pearl I would comb my hair And still as I comb'd I would sing and say Who is it loves me? Who loves me not?"

In connection with all of this combing it must be remembered that it was a simpler process in medieval life than in our complex days. The maidens wore their hair flowing over their shoulders, usually confined only by a snood, though sometimes braided.

There were iconoclasts, however, even in those days of merrie men, who protested against this apotheosis of the comb. They protested so far, indeed, that they neglected its use altogether, such is our inference from a didactic remark of old Paynal: "To combe the head is very holsome."



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The dress is made of the sheerest, finest grade Batiste imaginable, beautifully inset with Van Dyck points of handsome eyelet embroidery, alternating with similar points formed of Valenciennes allover lace. It is made with a collarless neck, elbow sleeves, kimono blouse, and a prettily tucked flounce skirt. The flounce effect is the very newest idea and, as illustration shows, is entirely made of the eyelet embroidery and Valenciennes lace combined with the finest of pin tucking. Pretty frills of Valenciennes edging finish just above the hem and at the elbows, increasing the delightfully sheer, dainty appearance It buttons visibly down the back, of the entire dress. It buttons visibly down the back, where it is just as elaborately trimmed as you see at Comes in white only. You could not imagine anything more exquisite than the effect of this beautiful model, and if you have a dress of its kind in mind, don't lose this opportunity. When you see it you'll agree with us that a dress like it couldn't be sold anywhere else for the money but at Simpson Crawford's. All sizes from 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Skirt is about 40 inches \$9.98 long. Express prepaid \$9.98

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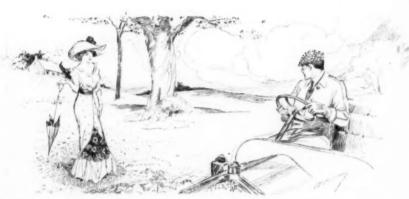
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The SWEET-HART COMPANY ALT CE

"I DON'T care," said Patty, as she locked the schoolhouse door, "if I am tired and cross. This is Friday night and it's warm weather. I wouldn't give up teaching for anything-

This was Patty's last thought before the red runabout shot down the long hill above the schoolhouse and stopped just below her.

'Want to ride?" called the driver.

Patty ran toward the machine. was accustomed to being picked up by almost any kind of conveyance on her long walk home-sometimes a mud-splashed buckboard driven by a farmer; sometimes a top-buggy driven by a farmer's wife; ometimes a lumber wagon, and once she had climbed to the high seat in front of But never before a load of cheese boxes.

a load of cheese boxes. But never before had a real live automobile been offered to give her a lift.

"Yes, indeed," she cried, as she smiled up at the man in blue cloth cap and goggles. Ought she to know him? He had reddish hair that kinked up around the edges of his cap. Patty liked reddish hair

with kinks in it.

She climbed in. The man didn't say who he was. But he seemed so familiar that Patty decided she had met him during one of her brief visits to Hulda in town. Anyway, she was soon so charmed with her bird-like fashion of covering the

distance that she forgot everything else.
"Like it?" asked the man.
"Oh, I just love it," cried Patty, her cheeks as pink as the wild roses along the "It-it's the loveliest thing that ever happened to me, exceptstopped short as she remembered that she

really didn't know her companion.
"Except?" said the man, s said the man, skilfully

rounding a curve.

"It won't interest you, of course," said Patty; "but I was going to say except the partnership Steve Hart and I once

"I am interested in partnerships," said

the man. "Steve was fifteen and I fourteen," went on Patty, "and we were both about as poor as we could be. We just had to make some money. So we formed a company-

Yes," encouraged the man.

"We called it the Sweet-Hart Com-ny," laughed Patty "My name is Sweet, you know, so we just wrote it before Steve's. He had a pumpkin patch for his share of the capital, and I had some butter-nut trees. We made pies and candy, and maple sugar and jelly and preserves. The

company prospered wonderfully. And it gave Steve his start and really sent me to school. You see, Uncle Ben was so pleased to think I had earned so much money that he invested it for me. was one of the luckiest things that ever happened to me—oh, please, you've passed the turn. I live over there in the village." "We'll go around through the woods,"

said the man, "and come back. I'm interested in the Sweet-Hart Company."
"But I can't," cried Patty. "you don't

really know me-

"It's you who don't know me, Patty Sweet," said the man.

They were running slowly through a piece of woods, where shadows fell, long and cool, across the road. The man brought the car to a standstill. Then he took off his goggles and looked at Patty

took off his goggles and looked at ratty with a pair of merry dark eyes,
"Know me now?" he asked.
"Why, Steve," cried Patty, "no wonder I couldn't think of anything but the old company! Where did you come from and where are you going? Oh, but I'm glad gold, glad to see you again. Steve!" glad-glad to see you again, Steve!

Patty's eyes looked as if they couldn't quite believe that what they saw before

them was real.

I came from New York, where I'm in business, Patty. And I came for the express purpose of picking you up and carrying you home from school. I knew



WE MADE PIES AND CANDY FOR THE SWEET-HART COMPANY

ou were teaching near our old home town. I wanted to see you on business. "On business, Steve?"

"You were always a good business woman, Patty. I want to go into the I want to go into the weet-Hart business with you again

Patty's face was all dimples and soft

"I'd know your hair anywhere, Steve," she said irrelevantly. "It's almost as red as it used to be. But where are your freckles? I've always told myself I'd recognize you by them, when you came, they were so big and plentiful."
"When I came? Then you've been expecting me, Patty?"

"For a while I expected—then I hoped of late, I've done neither," said Patty. "Where is the little dimple that used

to live at the corner of your mouth,

Patty?"
"I'm not so fat as I used to be."
"Do you remember," cried Steve, "the
day we formed the company, Patty?"
"Indeed, I do." said Patty. "You were
so discouraged, Steve. And the plan just
popped into my head."
"You always helped a fellow
out in those days, Patty," said
Steve.

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"We sat under the trees in Uncle Ben's yard," Patty went on hurriedly, "and 'twas one of the butternut trees made me think of it. Then the name came to me because our two names went together so nice-

"They go together just as well now as they did then, Patty, sweetheart," said Steve, soberly. "And, as I said, alsoberly. "And, as I said, although I'm doing well in New York, I—I want to go into business with you."

"I'm too busy to make pies

and jelly and candy, now," said Patty,
"Ten years make a difference in one's
ideas of things," said Steve significantly, "The company name isn't as suggestive to me now of things to eat as it once was, dear.

No?" breathed Patty.

"Suppose we go into a life partnership,

Patty?"
"For the object of making money?"

dimpled Patty.
"For the object of making love, dear and a home and happiness.

"It sounds like-a good offer-but-"You haven't another partner in mind?" "No.

"Nor in heart?"

"No-o."

"I haven't any capital, now, Steve," ob- | 1848 "not even a tree."

jected Patty, "Capital! You've the only capital I want, Patty, dear-the truest heart in the world. There's only one question to con-Steve took both her hands in siderone of his and held them firmly. you love me?"

"I've always been quite fond of you, Steve," admitted Patty, "but—"

"But what, dear?" "I'm not quite sure

"Patty, look at me.

Patty looked up. Steve put his hand under the tip of her chin and tip-tilted her face so that he could look fully into her lovely half-laughing eyes.

You're just the woman I knew you'd be, dearest," he cried. "There's

never been any other for me. But I lost all track of you after you left school and Uncle Ben died.

"I went West," said Patty.
"But I had to come back, even though the old home was sold and everything was changed."

"Patty-you said a minute ago that you weren't quite sure. Did you mean of me?"

As well as she could with the strong hand holding her chin, Patty shook her head.

"You are sure of me?"
"Yes."

"Aren't you sure of your-self?"

"You—are!" S Steve's hand left Patty's And his two arms closed around chin.

"You do love me, dearest?" Pat

"Why, of course, Steve." Patty's voice s sweet, if muffled. "That's why I was sweet, if muffled. "That's why I came back. I just had to be nearer—you.

"That's the third 'but,' Patty, sweet-heart," laughed Steve. "But what?"

"I've been trying to tell you, Steve," said Patty, but you wouldn't let me. We can't go into partnership again, because-She glanced up mischievously.

"Because?"

"Because, Steve-so far as I am concerned, at least, the Sweet-Hart Company has never been dissolved."



HIS ARMS CLOSED ROUND HER

Getting Even

"No. I don't believe in expensive practical jokes," said a San Francisco business

man, "except by way of retaliation."
"Now last year I received a telegram from a friend who was traveling in Italy. It came collect and cost me seven dollars; and when I opened it, all I read was, Thank you, I am well.'

Then I sallied forth and sought me out a cobblestone-a nice, large cobblestone weighing about eleven pounds. And I wrapped it in excelsior, pink cotton and white paper; and I boxed it up in a handsome box; and I sent it by express, collect to my facetious friend far across the

bounding billows. "And when he had paid his little fifteen dollars, and had opened the box in St. Petersburg, if I remember rightly, he found in addition to the precious contents a note from me that explained, 'This is the load that rolled off my heart on re-ceipt of the news of your good health."— Exchange.

Once was Enough

This tale relates how a bishop, accosted in Fifth Avenue by a neat but hungry stranger, derived profit from the en-

The bishop, so runs the yarn, took the needy one to a hotel and shared a gorgeous dinner with him, yet, having left his episcopal wallet in the pocket of a different episcopal jacket, suddenly faced the embarrassment of not possessing the wherewithal to pay up.
"Never mind," exclaimed his guest. "I

have enjoyed dining with you, and I shall be charmed to shoulder the cost. Permit

Whereupon the stranger paid for two.

This worried the prelate, who insisted:
"Just let me call a cab and we'll run up
to my hotel, where I shall have the pleas-

ure of reimbursing you."

But the stranger met the suggestion with: "See here, old man. You've stuck me for a bully good dinner, but hanged if I'm going to let you stick me for cab fare!"



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Making Housekeeping Easy

By Laura B. Starr

ONE way of solving at least part of the servant question is to eliminate the non-essentials from the house and particularly from the kitchen and pantry. If you have kept house several years, you have without doubt accumulated many an article of furniture and decoration. which is not in the least necessary to the routine of your daily life.

Step into the kitchen and take a look at the pots and pans. Some of these, perhaps all of them, you use frequently. You have had them for years, bought them before the days of graniteware probably and have never thought how heavy and cumbersome such iron pots and kettles are. Discard them at once and replace them with the modern lightweight pots and saucepans that will save much wear and tear of patience and muscle. Until you have made the change you will never realize how hard it was to live with those great, black, heavy iron kettles.

Having settled the kettle closet, look the pantry and china closets. Here into the pantry and china closets. Here you will find broken and cracked pieces of fine china, which you have placed on the top shelf thinking to have them mended one day, but that one day has never come, until now, and the best way to mend them is to throw them out; a mended cup or pitcher is never safe for it is almost sure to go to pieces, bringing disaster of one sort or another in its wake. You will now find a great saving of time and labor for you have not to wash and wipe these use-

less pieces every time you clean the closet. China and silver too fine for daily use are non-essential; have a reserve stock of the pattern that serves the family, and you will find that company will not be so much of a task, and either yourself or your servant will be relieved of considerable labor, for it is no small task to get out a whole dinner set, wash and wipe all the pieces for

an extra guest or two.

Fine table napery is a joy to every housewife, but large cloths and napkins in common use necessitate great labor. There are two ways of eliminating a portion of this labor; one is to have the cloth just the size of the table and no larger. have seen this plan in use in several families and while at first it looked strange, the good sense of the housekeeper was at once apparent. Another way is to use doilies at breakfast and luncheon, and at dinner, too, if you are willing to make so much of an innovation.

But you say "why not wash tablecloths as well as doilies?" Simply because two or three dozen doilies are much more easily handled in the wash than two or three large cloths. If your table is not mahogany—and we are not all so lucky as to own one—polish the table you have and use your doilies. These may be made at home; the simplest are made of a cir-cular piece of linen with a buttonhole scallop around the edge. If you have time and skill, you may make embroidered ones, or crochet or knit them from the many designs found in the household magazines.

Paper napkins which cost but a few cents a dozen, with a large one for cen-terpiece, will last for several days, and the expense will be no more than you will pay for having the linen laundered. Children take to the colored bordered napkins and, my word for it, once you have tried them you will find they add considerably to the gaiety of the breakfast table.

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Of course, if you have hot dishes you will need plates under them or some other protection for the table, but that can be easily managed. A little thought in re-arranging things is all that you will find irksome, and the new conditions will be a great relief. I would not eliminate the damask cloth entirely, but a suggestion or two gathered while visiting in a Dutch household in Amsterdam may be of service.

After each meal the cloth was looked over very carefully and every spot re-moved with a cloth and hot water, that is, ordinary spots; the cloth was then folded in the original creases and put under a press, something like a letter press, from which it emerged next mealtime looking quite fresh. As the Dutch have washdays much less frequently than we do, this is their way of economizing in laundry work.

A large amount of floor scrubbing may be saved—indeed all the scrubbing—by having the kitchen floor painted and by putting down rugs, home-made ones or others, in the parts of the room most used. is where the dustless mop gets in its work and relieves you of a back-aching, nervedestroying job.

Stationary tubs and tables should all have covers of oilcloth which are easily

cleaned and are very durable.

The extra length of window curtains may be eliminated along with the large tablecloth. The curtains today-think of it, fashion is for once sensible-reach only from the top of the window to about two inches below the sill. So cut off all the superfluous length and make new curtains of the pieces and you will find you have saved time, labor and material.

Welcome to Our City!

They put him down to make a speech
To welcome them to town,
Forgetting that, whate'er he does,
He's prone to do it—brown.
And when they introduced him
They hailed him with a shout,
Until he sadly queried, "Does
Your husband know you're out?"

He spoke of hats, he spoke of law,
He spoke of many things.
He spoke of ash can cabbages
And wise domestic kings;
He spoke of strikes and Scripture
In a manner most devout,
But he ended up by asking, "Does
Your husband know you're out?"

They put him down to welcome them.

For none of them foresaw
He'd welcome them with history
And quote the common law;
He talked, all right, but just the same,
His exit was a rout,
For he welcomed them as follows: "Does
Your husband know you're out?"

The Cruel Jolt

Lawrence Grant, the actor-philosopher, told this one on himself at the last annual dinner of the Dramatists' Club:

I once wrote a play, which turned out an unequivocal failure. As I sat among the almost depopulated orchestra stalls, at the first and next to the last production of my work, a lady in the row behind me

said as she rose to go after the third act:

"'I beg pardon, sir, but you are the author of this play, are you not?'

"'I cannot deny it, madam—I am,' I

answered, hopefully.

"'Well, sir,' the lady continued, 'be-fore the curtain went up I took the liberty of cutting off a little lock of your hair. Do you mind, now, if I return it to you?'"

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Ten Times Ten in the Kitchen By Jane Lee

A GREAT many housewives would laugh at the idea that a ten cent household device would lighten their work to a very great extent, yet at the recent Household Exhibit held in New York City it was forcefully demonstrated that one dollar invested in these little novelties would make housework much easier for the average woman.

The day before my visit to this exhibition my pot roast, which had been put on the stove to simmer away, was sud-denly discovered burning. I found the meat stuck fast to the bottom of the pot, so I was more than delighted to find an also heaven-sent device in the form of an aluminum kettle bottom which you put into any pot and which will prevent the contents from burning. It is in the form of a disc with a row of raised buttons embossed on each side to prevent it resting flatly on the bottom of the kettle. The burning of the juice below this disc warns the housewife of the danger, and the contents remain unspoiled. It means that you can have a safety aluminum bottom which you can place in any iron or chipped enamel kettle for ten cents.

Still thinking of my burned pot I was attracted to a little kettle scraper which had a flexible steel edge. It was so made that it would shape itself to the curved surface of the pot and in no time the kettle would be absolutely clean. I wondered how many women who look about the kitchen for some broken knife to scrape a kettle bottom knew of this little

kitchen help. And right beside the kettle scraper I found a plate scraper which was entirely different yet a great labor saver, in addition to protecting the hands from greasy This was made of a comdish water. pound rubber with a strong wooden handle, and the woman who uses one of them will have her dishes practically clean before they go into the water. shaped that it cleans the sides of bowls and other deep dishes, and will not mar the finest hand-painted china. The two scrapers were entirely different in texture and purpose, but both were extremely practical and useful.

Any device which is helpful in the preparation of our American breakfast of coffee and eggs is worth looking into, so I was attracted by a new egg or cake turner. The handle was short, and was so arranged to the metal portion of the turner that it sets perfectly flat on the pan. It is oval in shape, and because it has no square corners the eggs will not break when you slip the turner under them. It is said to be ideal for turning omelets.

I passed on to find a coffee strainer that should appeal to every careful housewife, for it was so constructed that it swung level with the pot when pouring, and when the pot was placed back in a standing position the drip, which usually falls on the tablecloth, drops into a little safety cup which is attached for that purpose. strainer was made of aluminum, which seems to be the coming material for all cooking utensils, and was absolutely dripless.

Alongside of this I found a tea strainer on the old-fashioned order of handle and bowl, but it was silver-plated (yes, cents each), and the handle was riveted on, not soldered, which means that it will not Boston, Mass. come apart as many of them are apt to do.

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I suppose the housewife does not live! who has not tried to open a jar of fruit in hurry and finds she cannot budge the top. Finally she resorts to putting the jar in hot water, or tries to run a knife blade under the rubber band, else bruises her hands and gets red in the face before the operation is successful. So I stopped and marveled at a little steel fruit jar wrench which grips metal cover and screws it off in a iy." Maybe that will not appeal to the housekeeper whose shelves are well stocked with home-cooked preserves!

Speaking of fruit jars I must not forget to tell you of a fruit jar funnel which is absolutely sanitary. It was made of white porcelain, with a very large mouth, and, of course, it will not rust like tin, nor chip like enamel. In these days of sanitation it is well to consider all these finer

points in the kitchen.

How many women, wondering if the cake is done, have pulled a straw out of a dirty broom and inserted it in the cake? Think of the germs you are putting into this dainty sweet that your children are going to eat when you do such a thing as that! After you have thought about it you will be interested to know that you can that ! buy a large package of baking testers for ten cents. They are made of broom straw which has been sterilized, cut to a uniform length and come in neat little packages, each containing enough to last you through many a baking day.

In connection with baking day they showed me a remarkable little cookie cutter, which you just shove along and it cuts the cookies or biscuits or doughnuts just as fast as you roll it over the dough. could do more work in less time than any

other device I happened to see.

As grape fruit and pineapples can now be served all the year round some wise man has manufactured a little utility which will take the eyes from the pineapples and the center from the grape fruit with a turn of the wrist. It is also invaluable for removing the eyes from old potatoes and the cores from apples with the smallest possible waste. It has a short but strong wooden handle, the metal portion being shaped like a small, deep spoon with very sharp edges.

Every woman knows how hard it is to find a suitable place for tin pot covers, and so I was interested in a little wire frame which comes for the purpose of holding six covers of various sizes. This frame is so made that it can be fastened to the wall alongside the stove, and your covers, which used to be tucked away in inconvenient and inconspicuous places, are ever ready at your hand. The rack alone sells for ten cents, and if you have plenty of odd covers, that is all you need, but the racks filled with six covers ranging in size from nine inches up can be purchased for a very nominal sum.

And last, but not least, they showed me new can-opener, which seemed excellent for opening cans of fish, meat or vege-The knife portion of the opener was curved, so that it fitted very close to the shape of the tin, and left no ragged edges to cut your fingers when taking out the contents of the can.

Doubtful

New York Man (in Boston restaurant) -Waiter, bring me some of what that man has over there.

Waiter-I don't think there will be any left, sir, when he gets through.



Dinah and Her Jell-O Dessert

"There's yo' Jell-O and peaches, chile. Yo' goin' to like dat. Jell-O's fine for chil'en 'at likes good things to eat."

Dinah is a cook—a great cook—but even Dinah cannot make other desserts so dainty and delightful as those she makes of

They are "fine for children" and everybody else. Any of the seven flavors of Jell-O may be used for these desserts, and for additional variety, peaches, pineapple, oranges, bananas, or other fruit may be added or used to garnish them. The Jell-O flavor is so delicious that it is never necessary to add anything to make it better.

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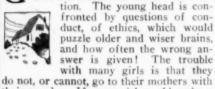


Cozy Chats With Our Girls

Conducted by Valerie Willing Curtis

This department is devoted to discussing topics of timely interest and importance to our girls. Hardly a day goes by but leaves nearly everyone of us puzzling over some problem or matter of conduct that is immediate and personal to ourselves. If you will write us whenever you need help or advice, or whenever you can advise or help other girls who may need it, we will gladly print as many such letters as may be available. Please address Miss Curtis, care of McCall's Magazine, New York City.

IRLHOOD has problems all its own that are oftentimes difficult of solu-



their puzzles. If every girl would make a habit of confiding in her mother on all occasions, she would find living a much

easier affair. Perhaps the mothers are themselves to blame to an extent. When the children are young, the pressure of household affairs preoccupies the mother and in attending to the physical wants of her little brood she forgets their need of companion-But daughters need not refrain from making companions of their mothers. Begin now, girls, to tell your mothers your little affairs. See how the dear face will little affairs. See how the dear face will light up with love when the pretty secrets are discussed with her. Who can give you better counsel and advice than your mother, for who has your welfare so close at heart? You can help to keep your mother young, too, by sharing your life with her, for she has had her own sweet experiences in her young days, and hearing it all over again from your lips, she re-

news her youth with yours.
One of the vexed questions of the day with those who have charge of young girls, is how to make home so attractive that you won't want to seek your pleasures else-Young girls today are not so contented with home pleasures as they were True, in the days of our grandmothers. conditions are changed nowadays. tween the ages of sixteen and twenty. many girls are now earning a living, working in offices and stores and engaged in occupations which take them out of the When evening comes they are not content to stay at home. The attractions of the theater, bridge parties, dances, have a strong and a natural pull, and the temptation to go somewhere every night soon cultivates that restless spirit which is the bane of our American life.

This is all wrong. Home should be first and dearest, and the amusement a secondary consideration - an interludeand not the whole play.

We are all of us, girls as well as grownups, a bit amusement-mad in these days, and the simple home pleasures no longer satisfy. The time when the family gathered together in the evenings and one read aloud while the others sewed, is, perhaps, aloud while the others sewed, is, perhaps, gone forever. Also those evenings are rare when boys and girls and parents join in the games that used to amuse—chess, checkers or backgammon for the elders, logomachy, authors, dominoes and many others for the younger members. Perhaps we shall never go back to those earlier and simpler times, but is it not earlier and simpler times, but is it not

worth while to make the effort to retain the sweet, wholesome spirit of them? That is one thing which can be done by you girls. Instead of allowing yourselves to become absorbed in your own selfish pleasures, resolve to give some of your time and your own sweet selves to the family circle. Remember father and mother, too, are wearied by the day's round and need cheering and brightening as well They cannot find companionship as you. on the outside as easily as you can, and are necessarily more restricted in their opportunities for relaxation and pleasure. This you can give them, if you will, and it will be sweeter and dearer to them than any other. And, believe me, you will your-self be nobler and better women if you resolve to live more wholesome and unselfish lives, for those who should be the best friends you have on God's good earth.

One mother has recently written to us pathetically to ask what is the matter with the girls of today. Her daughters, she says, entertain their friends frequently, but they make it quite plain to her that they do not care to have her meet them. They seem to feel that she is "old fash-ioned," not "up to date," and from the bottom of her hurt soul she puts up a plea for some word of warning to girls who are making their mothers feel they are not wanted '

You girls, who read these pages, are vou sinning in this way? Are you putting your own family aside and holding first in your affections outsiders who can never have the interest in you that mother and sisters have? Think about it. The family is the ordained unit of our civilization. Although in these altruistic days we are coming into a wider conception of the whole brotherhood of man, that does not weaken the ties of family. Rather should these nearer and dearer ties be strengthened, and the interests of one be the interests of all. In connection with this little sermon you must read this letter from Mrs. E. B., of Center Ossipee, N. H., on "The Family Good Name."

Not long ago I received a distinct shock while taking dinner in a home where other guests were present. It was administered by a bright young girl who had just been graduated from high school, and who had herself recently been the recipient of much praise. An older sister had come from her distant home to join in congratulating the young graduate, and was present at the dinner. She was known to be a church member and worker.

The young gentleman who was conversing with the graduate, in referring to the sister, said, "Is she not beautiful!"

The girl answered "Yes."

"Is she good as well as beautiful?"

The girl looked embarrassed, hesitated, then said, "I don't know. I don't know her well enough."

The young man appeared much sur-prised and did not pursue the subject any

farther, but he could hardly have enterained a good opinion of that one of whom her sister could say no better than "I do not know her.

She had lowered her "family good name," when she might have upheld it and have been at the same time somewhat more

truthful in effect.

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She had not been taught that when one member of the family is lowered in any way, the family name suffers, and all who bear it are cheapened. Even if one has every virtue himself, is it not an advantage to "come of a good family?" A sufficient amount of family pride is a good thing, and should be judiciously taught to children. It creates loyalty, kindness and other good ties to bind the family together.

This month, dear young readers, I would like to talk to you of "whole-someness," or the "wholesome" girl. someness," or the "wholesome" girl. This is an ideal which, if attained, will amply repay you for such efforts as you put forth. And now, since wholesomeness is rather a large word, I will explain to you my idea of a real wholesome girl. not the great beauty whose facial linements measure to a hundredth part of an inch with the requirements set down by the leading beauty specialists of the day. Neither has she such a figure as rivals the Venus of the gods. No, she is just a natural, healthy girl, and I might add a capital N for Natural—a girl who is immaculately clean all the time, which, of course, means a daily bath with warm water, pure soap and a vigorous applica-tion of the flesh brush. This is a happy habit, girls, one which I want you all to attain, for no girl who neglects her bath can be healthy and clean and cleanliness is next to godliness.

And what about this wholesome girl's hair? It is as clean as her person, and is put up in a simple and graceful manner. False puffs and rats are all right after a fashion, but let me have the girl whose hair is soft and clean, and put up in a be-

coming way.

And her teeth-they are always white and clean, being daily brushed and thrice daily rinsed; they have no cavities, and hence arises no bad breath from this source, and her hands and nails, especially the latter, are always beyond re-proach. What is in worse taste than to see an attractive girl whose complexion see an attractive girl whose and hair are anything but well kept, with make and neglected nails. True, this is a small detail, but to my mind there nothing which bespeaks a perfectly groomed and wholesome little lady as does well-kept finger-nails. They need not be necessarily enameled or highly polished, but a very little thought given them at night will keep them in excellent shape.

Always keep your nails well-filed, and before going to bed rub a little cold cream on the cuticle, pushing it back with an orange stick, which, by the way, costs

only five cents.

And now a final word about one's frock and general make-up. Your suit or frock should be pressed once a week, whether it needs it or no. Keep it continually brushed and free of stains. And, oh! your boots! Is there anything which so detracts from an otherwise neat girl like shabby or gray boots? They should always be "shining like a cat's eye."

There are a great many little details in connection with my wholesome girl which have not the space in this column to dwell upon, but which I will gladly an-

swer any girl who will write me, enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope. If the above rules are carefully adhered to you will be living up to the letter of the law, as far as wholesome-girl laws go. will be healthy as well as clean in body, and it will necessarily follow that if you are wholesome in body you will be wholesome in thought, and one's mind, you know, governs one's character. We are told that the face and eyes reflect the character, just as the faces in the great paintings reflect depth and soul-so therefore, dear girls, we should be solicitous of our outward appearance since it is in a great measure an index of one's interior worth, and both are taken into consideration by others who pass opinions on us. Be clean, neat, tidy and careful of your appearance at all times-or in a word, be a wholesome girl.

An Omaha girl who follows this column from month to month writes me a very interesting letter, asking how she may overcome self-consciousness. She goes on to say that she is greatly troubled with timidity, and, although she tries her best to think of other people and not of her-self, she always feels ill at ease in com-To this dear girl, and to any other girl who is painfully troubled with selfconsciousness, I would suggest going out more often. Meet people, and when a general conversation is going on join in. Try to pretend that the people you are with like you very much and that you really care about them. It is not so much the trying to think of other people and not of yourself, for, in order to forget yourself you must necessarily remember, and therein lies the trouble. The real secret is in reality only thinking of others instead of thinking so actuely of yourself. For self-consciousness I particularly recommend my wholesome girl laws, for, in a great many cases I have found that selfconsciousness, either in young men or girls, has been caused by the fact that he or she, whichever the case may be, was not properly groomed for the occasion. A tie which, perhaps, is too loud in color will cause an over-sensitive youth to be uncom-fortable all evening. The same applies to a girl who feels that her shirt-waist collar does not meet properly at the back, or that her hair is not as tidy as it might be. Be careful of your person; wear only colors that blend and clothes that fit well. Then you will at least feel sure of your appearance, and to be comfortable on this score has a wonderful tonic effect on any girl, particularly the girl who is self-conscious.

Nothing to Do Till Tomorrow

"Ain't you workin' tod'y, Bill?" inquired a cockney as he encountered an acquaintance lolling by the roadside.
"No, Hi 'ave a d'y all to me self."
"'Ow is that?" asked his curious friend.

"Well, you see, it is this w'y. worked in a domino factory a-puttin' of the spots on the bloomin' little boards, and tod'y they are a-makin' all double blanks, so Hi 'ave a d'y off."

A Voter at Least

Aunt Spinsterly-I hope that your opinions uphold the dignity of our sex, Mamie, and that you believe that every woman should have a vote?

Mamie—I don't go quite so far as that,

auntie; but I believe that every woman should have a voter!



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The Silence of Julia Stansifer

(Continued from page II)

sometimes knows another, could guess at her terrible sensitiveness, she declared. Nothing could have lurt her like the slanderous report that she "had talked too derous report that she "had talked too much." Nothing could have caused her more humiliation and pain than that Ezra,

for even a minute, should have thought so! For a while the doctor listened to their

pros and cons without saying anything.
"Well, I'm glad she's got a felon," he said at last, more to himself than to them. Then, with evident chagrin at having said it, he added, "that is, I hope some good

may come of it."
"What good can come of a felon, father?" Marna demanded wonderingly. But he did not answer her Instead, he rose, excused himself and went across to the little building that was his office.

He took up his worn old medicine case and selected a bottle from it that was almost empty. Filling it from a larger bot-tle labelled CHLOROF, PUR., he re-turned it to its case. Then he went to the house and to sleep.

It was late the following afternoon when the doctor left Kilmer's and turned the broncos' heads toward Ezra Stansi-fer's. There was in his old eyes a look of determination which only deepened as he approached his destination. "Ten chances to one that it will work," he muttered, as he clattered down the long hill to ra's place. "And I'm going to do it." He hitched his team at the front, and,

taking his medicine case, went briskly up the walk and knocked. After a moment Mrs. Stansifer opened to him and smiled a rather plaintive welcome. She looked worn and tired as from lack of sleep.

"Well, Julia, how's the unruly mem-

ber?" he asked cheerily.
"I believe it's better today," she wrote, 'although it gave me some trouble last night." She took it from it's muslin stall night." and be examined it critically. "I guess you're in for it, Julia," he said with a dubious shake of the head. "Don't you think you'd better have it attended to right minute and you'll know nothing about it."

She was tremendously surprised, as he knew she would be, but he knew, too, that she was grit to the core. There was a single, quick little catch of breath in the throat, then she took up the inevitable book. "I'll ring for Ezra," she wrote, a tremor in the larger loops, "I can be ready by the time he gets here

She went out to the back porch and pulled the rope of the dinner bell for

"It's nothing to get excited over now,
Ezra," the doctor soothed. "We really
didn't need you at all, but since you're
here we'll let you help us."

Ezra demurred, but to no purpose. It was the only thing to do, the doctor declared, and at once set about making his

simple preparations. Julia climbed into the big Morris chair, which they had drawn to the center of the sitting-room, and back tilted for her. smiled up confidently at the two men, Ezra, nervous and pale, and the doctor, chatting cheerily away about the most trivial neighborhood gossip. She reached out and took Ezra's hand when the doctor was quite ready, and the cord of the little book, catching on her sleeve, broke and let the book fall to the floor. The doctor saw it scious woman's hand.

no scar. See?"

A moment later he lifted the uncon-

"Ezra," he said softly, "I want you to

help me make her believe that there was

an actual operation. I'm going to wrap this little piece of collodion dressing around the finger, and it mustn't under any circumstances be removed; just let it wear off. The finger will get well of it-

self in a few days. Tell her there will be

Ezra didn't see. "Ain't you—goin' to do nothin', doc?" he asked in astonishment.

"There's nothing to do—for the finger," the doctor said quietly. "It's only a little run-around. All I wanted was an excuse to give her an anesthetic. And now I'll tell you why. Very often when they are coming out of it they—"

easily in the chair; her lips trembled. The

two men bent eagerly over her. Ezra felt

her returning consciousness through her tightened grip on his hand. The lips flut-tered again. "Ezra, did you know—you forgot—to feed the chickens—this morn-

ing?" they said, with an enunciation made uncertain by long silence and the anesthetic. Ezra, the beads of perspiration

spoken had the doctor not signaled for

"The chickens—why—the doctor said he'd stop—no—I didn't go to Little Bethel

For as long as a minute, perhaps, she went on incoherently, as have innumerable

others under like circumstances. Then, her eyes suddenly opening, she exclaimed, "What's the matter? Ezra! Where—oh, what have I done!"

She stared dazedly at the two men.

the last half-hour," the doctor declared

complete consciousness coming with the

tor replied.
"Oh!" she exclaimed, "oh, Ezra, Ezra!"

case and beat a precipitate retreat. For the first quarter of an hour he entertained

himself by pulling the tops from the clover that grew in the road and feeding them to the broncos. Then he climbed into the

Ezra came out at the end of a half-

"It's all right, doc," he said with a voice that broke. "I—I—"

"There, that's all I wanted to know," the doctor interrupted hastily. Then he

As to Lawyers Speaker Champ Clark tells of a Missouri lawyer named Strange who became ill

"Now, my dear, when I die, I would like you to put a little headstone at my grave

and on it simply say, 'Here lies an honest lawyer.'"

The wife expressed surprise that her

husband did not wish his name on the

"That will not be necessary," he said.
"Everyone who passes and sees the in-scription will at once say, 'That's

his wife to him, Lawyer

shook the lines and was gone.

and feared he was about to die.

"You've been talking a blue streak for

"Talking - talking?" she demanded,

"It sounds like it, doesn't it," the doc-

The doctor took his hat and medicine

would have

standing out on his forehead,

-you see-it was like this-I-I-

silence.

question.

and began to cry.

buggy and waited.

Calling Strange said:

Strange.'

He stopped suddenly. Julia turned un-

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The Land of Children Unforgot

(Continued from page 17)

that rather than that she should go on living so tragically.

At last Morning Glory had grown to be but a shadow of her young sunlit self, and the day had come 'round when her little boy had been born. For others he had been dead six months. For her he was just one year old, and on the morning of this day, very early, soon after dawn, a strange thing happened. She was lying in a deep exhausted sleep, and the early sunbeams were making leafy patterns on the wall above her head. Her husband, already awake at her side, had raised himself gently for fear of waking her, and looked down tenderly at her sleeping face. To his joy, he saw that a strange change had come over it. The traces of sorrow had all vanished, and instead a deep happiness had taken their place. She was smiling in her sleep the loveliest of contented smiles, and was murmuring inar-ticulate words of gladness, sounds like baby-talk, just as she used to murmur to her little boy.

"Poor child! She is dreaming of him,"

said her husband, under his breath; and at that moment, she opened her eyes with

a startling suddenness.
"Oh, darling," she said, looking up into his eyes without moving, "I have found him. I can never be unhappy again."

For answer her husband pressed her to him and stroked her beautiful hair, the wild hope coming to him that perhaps he too might dare to be happy again. If it were only a dream, what matter if a dream could give him back the life that seemed so surely slipping out of his

grasp.
"No," she said presently, as if in answer to his thoughts, "it was more than a dream. I was actually with him, as surely as I am with you now. He has grown, too, and can walk and say little baby words. Oh, why weren't you with me. He was toddling up and down with some other little boys and girls in a meadow. were all laughing and gathering flowers, and suddenly he looked up and saw me, and called out, 'Mam-ma' in the prettiest little baby way, and I ran to him and gathered him up in my arms. There was a sweet woman with the children, taking care of them, and she said to me, 'Isn't he a bonny little fellow! We all love him so, and you mustn't be unhappy for him. He is well cared for, and he shall grow up just as you meant him to. Don't think you are far away from him. He is always near to you, and you can come and see him every day, here in the "Land of Children Unforgot" —and just then I woke, and there were you looking down at me.

I know not if this was actually but a dream of Morning Glory's, but if it were, it was surely one of those dreams out of which the realities of life are made, and this for the simple truth I know that from that day Morning Glory began to be her old sunlit self again, and soon was as happy and contented and proud a mother as any mother in the world, with their little children on their knees. No other No other child came to her out of the sky, nor had her heart the need of any, for every night when happy sleep closed her eyelids she with her own ittle invisible was away lad with the brown eyes and the thick

Children Unforgot.

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She had the homeliest mother-news to tell of him, what sort of clothes he was wearing, how many teeth he had, how one day he had been promoted to trousers, and how at last he was to start going to school, and how she had helped him with his lessons-how he had had his first fight, and had come off victorious over a much bigger boy than himself-and a thousand other such details which sound childish in the telling, but which she related in such a simple matter-of-fact way that, however strange it might all seem to anyone else, there could be no doubt that it was all true for her.

In the daytime she would often say, "I mustn't forget to tell that to Robin," and she was constantly committing to memory anything in her reading that she thought would interest him, little songs and fairy tales and such like; and always in the morning she brought the father a

kiss from their little son.
"He often asks about his father," she would say, "and wonders you never come to see him. I tell him that you will come with me one of these days. It is strange, selfish having him all to myself."

"Do you see any other fathers in that land, dear?" asked her husband gently. "Why, now I think of it, I don't believe

I have.

ave," she answered.
"I thought not," answered her husband

"I believe it is only mothers that ever find their way there."

So the years began to go by, and though his mother still looked little more than a girl, the son was by this growing into young manhood.

"Robin is sixteen today," she said one morning, and then, a little after she added, "somehow lately he has not seemed quite

"He seems to have some trouble he is keeping from me," she said a day or two after; and from that day, as her husband noted with disquiet, a new sorrowful change began to come over her, her bright look was gone again and from those strange journeys into the unseen, she came back each morning with a sadder and sadder face; till, one morning, she woke with a cry.

"Oh, I cannot find him," she moaned, "where, where; has he gone away?" And

again she woke weeping.
"I can hear him calling to me somewhere in the darkness, but I cannot see him. He seems to be very unhappy, and calls as though he needed me and I cannot come to him. Oh, it will break my heart."

And so it was for many days. Always she moaned of a great darkness, and a lost voice in it calling to her, and of her struggles to reach it in vain.

But one morning as her husband bent over her, the old happy smile was back on her face, a stranger, happier smile than ever before.

"Bless her!" he said softly, "she has

found her boy."

Yes! Morning Glory was very happy that morning in the Land of Children Unforgot.

Mrs. Dingbat-Aren't you wasting a good deal of that steak in trimming it? The Butcher-No, ma'am; I weighed it

first.

clustering curls; and every morning, when she awoke, she brought her husband the latest news of him from the Land of Children Unformat



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CHILD CORRECTION

EVERYONE knows children need pun-ishment at some time or other, and ishment at some time or other, and the difficulty of always selecting the best form of reprimand for the special naughtiness at hand is often discouraging.

In the first place, busy mothers, don't let annoyance dictate what you shall do. Think over the child's actions carefully, with the hope of guiding its wandering little fancies; then do what you think will impress him toward right. thought, W. H. M., of St. Louis, writes:

In cases of prevarication I have found this method good. My oldest son is just beginning to figure out the difference between the truth and its opposite. The last time he helped himself to sugar he told me an untruth. On this occasion, when questioned, he answered, "No, Mama, I haven't been in the sugar." But the telltale sweet was all over his mouth and cheeks. I took his little hand and passed it carefully over his face, and then asked what was on his hand. "Sugar," was the half-crying reply. I sat down and quietly talked to him. I went on to say that he talked to him. I went on to say that he must not soil his mouth with naughty stories, for surely he didn't want a dirty mouth, and I knew I didn't want a little boy with one. So I would have to do with his mouth what I did with his hands when they were soiled. I asked him what that was, and he answered, "You wash 'em." These questions I asked him to compel him to think about what he had said. then washed his mouth carefully with a soft cloth and white soap; all the time trying to impress on him the awfulness of a little mouth that soiled itself with "stories," for they weren't clean. He is very sensitive and was deeply impressed.

All children are impressionable, and a great deal of good or harm can be done them through this characteristic. Loud corrections, as a rule, affect a child but little in the way desired. More often disregard of the parents is the result. The little one soon loses respect for one who allows annoyance to lead him to yell, "Stop that! Get out of there!" or, "For goodthat! Get out of there!" or, "For goodness sake, hush!" and the like. Often the child keeps quietly on without apparent consciousness of the parent's explosions. If he does stop, it is generally through fear, instead of the desire to obey and please.

Serious talking, I have found, will do more with my boys than anything else, and they are only three and four years old. Mothers and fathers, make your children think! You are the ones to do it! How else are they to learn to think the right things? The time we give our children is not wasted. Some time in the future we will be glad it was given, and for the very selfish reason that they will return it with interest! And I am sure

our neglected children will repay us in a like manner, for does not like?"

OBEDIENCE

Naturally all this discussion of whipping leads to the question of what the punishment is for. The chief issue in rearing our children, is teaching them to We all want obedient children, but obey. to train them to habits of instant and ready obedience requires more study on the part of the mother than all the ologies and isms they dipped into in their schooldays. Of interest to those of us who are trying to work out the problem is this from Mrs. A. G. T., Upper Mont-

clair, N. J.: How to gain obedience is one of the hardest problems for a young mother to

"My child rebels at being made to do anything it does not want to," is the plant of many a discouraged woman, who according to her enlightenment is doing her very best to train her child in the way it should go; little thinking that the very fact of being made to do a thing is often responsible for stubbornness and exhibitions of temper which might have been obviated if mother, before exacting obedience, had carefully considered the point at issue and been positive in her own mind that she was right in demanding the child to do as it was bidden.

In my own case I so well remember a piece of advice given me by an older woman whose sons were so respectful, obedient and manly in every sense of the word that they were the admiration of all who met them.

For a long time I vearned to fathom the reason before I dared to ask her the secret of her success.

"There is no secret about it, my dear," she replied. "Early in my career I realized that I could make mistakes as well as my children, therefore I made it a rule never to exact a promise or demand obedience until I was sure that I was justified in making the request, and if by chance I found I had made a mistake, never failed to acknowledge it to my child.

"For instance, in the summer I was busy canning peaches when my younger son dashed into the kitchen calling ex-citedly, 'Mother, may I go swimming?' Hot, tired and more or less nervous, I answered decidedly no.

"Without a word of remonstrance, knowing it was useless to argue, my boy left the room, stamping more than was necessary to be sure; he would not have been the healthy specimen of his sex that he is, if he had not shown some resent-

"In a few moments the thought flashed through my mind-what reason have I for

denying Russell the pleasure of a swim? The answer was not long in coming. Calling him to me I admitted that I had spoken without thinking, and kissing the face which was trustfully turned to mine, I bade him hurry along and catch up with his boy friends, who had gotten five minutes'

I took the cue and it has served me well. From that time my battles in dis-ciplining grew fewer and in a surprisingly short time I found myself being looked up to, my opinion prized and my little ones not doing my will but doing right because they in their little way were doing some thinking too.

It takes time and patience, but it cer-

tainly pays.

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Besides its moral necessity there is a very practical side to the habit of obedi-In case of accident or sickness the child who obeys has twice the chance of safety and recovery as one who has never been taught that fundamental necessity of This truth is brought out by M. S. S., of Moorcroft, Wyo.:

Prompt and cheerful obedience is seldom looked upon as a matter of "life and death," but after fifteen years' experience as a trained nurse, let me assure you that in many instances it is no less than that.

In health, an obedient, well-trained child is certainly a joy all too seldom But in sickness the real training of the child and character of the mother are brought into the limelight as at no other time, and the precious life is all too often the price paid for overindulgence or misdirected kindness.

It is a pitiable sight to see two or three assistants required to hold a struggling, screaming child during the administration of a throat spray, the dressing of sur-gical wounds, etc. Indeed, it is very often gical wounds, etc. Indeed, it is very often a question whether the excitement and consequent exhaustion thus produced does not outweigh the benefit derived from the It is a condition that has pertreatment. plexed many an anxious doctor and brought sorrow to many homes.

Children should early be taught that sickness is one of the evils which very few escape, and, like all other misfortunes, must be met bravely and combatted patiently if we hope to win the final victory.

If a child is taught from infancy that a parent's word is absolute law it is no hardship to the child and gives untold comfort to those in the home at all times, but particularly in the, at best, trying time of sickness.

AMUSING THE CHILDREN

Many other questions besides training our children enter into our relations with them. We fear that most mothers "train' them too much. Children really need sympathy and understanding more than discipline, and I hope mothers will discuss through the Query Club the best means of reaching in that way the souls of the little ones committed to their care. Motherhood is a wider kingdom than most of us imagine, and our duty in ruling it reaches out in a great many directions. There is only space this month for the consideration of one suggestion for something besides mere discipline, but we hope to have many more to talk over in the future.

Of interest to all children, as well as a hint to mothers and fathers is this letter from A. J., Milwaukee, Wis.:

Adolescence has a set of problems all its own, the most serious being the danger that children will throw off parental con-

trol before they are prepared to control themselves. Some of the most noticeable traits of growing boys and girls seem to be impatience of authority, love of excitement-to go somewhere and do something -and a strong gregarious instinct. are these to be utilized to advance physical, mental and moral well-being and lead to rational self-direction? To me, mother by brevet to half a dozen lively nieces and nephews, some sort of club seemed best to meet the case, as stimulating both in-dividual initiative and the spirit of cooperation. I consulted with several neighborhood mothers, then we gently insinuated the club idea into the minds of our youngsters. It met with the instant approval accorded to any plan they think they have originated themselves.

One family has a very large yard which has become an athletic field. Another possessed an unused barn loft, which under the title of gymnasium is the rendez-vous in stormy weather. My contribution was my big attic. Its treasured space has been converted into a theater which is in constant use all winter and has proved educative in many ways. Resource and executive ability are being developed, the dramatic instinct cultivated, and literary, artistic and musical effort stimulated. And the spur comes from the child, not the parent.

One rule of the Dramatic Club is that all work must be done by the members. They have erected their own stage and made their own curtain. They paint (usually crayon) all the scenery, design and make the costumes, furnish the orchestra music and stage, adapt occasionally, even write the plays. I never dictate

nor even suggest unless asked.
The "Tom Thumb Theater" has wit-The "Tom Thumb Theater has witnessed some remarkable productions. Dramatizations of "Huckleberry Finn," "Ivanhoe," "Captain Kidd" and "Alice in Wonderland," are among gems of the rather mixed repertoire. Our best effort was a really capital presentation of "She Stoops to Conquer," by the oldest boys and girls. Our most amusing was a melo-drama, entitled, "Beatrice; or, the Bold Burglar's Bride," the masterpiece of a very vouthful playwright.

I find that our little theater has largely done away with the desire to be away from home, especially in the evenings; that is promoting team-work, as athletics could not, among children of assorted ages and sexes, that it sugar-coats the pills of English composition and music practice, and best of all gives our beloved young "problems" some jolly good times.

It is impossible in the limits of the Mothers Query Club to mention all the many interesting topics brought up by the members each month. We can only save the letters and make them the basis of some future talks. Only one more can be taken up this month, and it will be of interest as following the suggestion of a dramatic club. This idea should appeal to the mothers of girls. It is called:

THE JENNY WREN CLUB

Mrs. W. L. J., of Riverton, N. J., writes of it:

A clever young woman, a resident of a large suburban town and a recent graduate of a dressmaking institute, has de-cided to start a club of children, ages ranging from ten to twelve years, object being the interesting of girls in the making of dolls' clothes, thus fostering a desire to make their own when older.



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-and each pattern in a variety of colors.
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prepares the way for happy, healthy motherhood-builds up the mother's strength, quiets her nerves, insures sweet, refreshing sleep and provides the very elements needed to build up the mother's vitality and nourish the growing child. Used moderately, well in advance of the eventful day, it insures health, strength and vigor to both mother and babe. Your doctor will recommend it.

Most Druggists Sell It-Order by the Dozen

The club is to be called the "Jenny Wren Club." after Dickens' immortal character, "The Doll's Dressmaker."

A light and airy room has been set apart for the purpose in the house where this young woman lives. It contains a piano, is furnished with comfortable sewing chairs, low cutting tables, a doll's trunk for each child marked with Miss Dolly's initials, in which to keep materials, and a sufficient number of handsewing machines, the operation of which will be taught by the teacher without setting aside the knowledge of handwork

Each child will study the personality of her doll, and lessons on the harmonious blending of colors will be carefully taught. These little modistes will be re-quired to make one entire outfit for their dolls in the two terms which comprise three months each; the meetings to be held one afternoon each week, the time two and one-half hours; the charges proportionate

Wishing to make the Jenny Wren Club a happy success, the teacher will devote o e-half hour to recreation, and the young meedlewomen will be refreshed with a "Yard-Stick Drill," or a "Dolls' Drill," the games of "Hide the Thimble in Plain Sight," "Threading the Needle" and other

diversions.
At the last meeting of the club, cards of invitation will be issued to parents and friends; judges will be chosen and prizes awarded for the best and most artistic

How Abrupt!

On a railroad train one day there was an inquisitive old lady who was continually asking questions and annoying all the pas-There was no peace for anyone.

Finally she spied a man with only one arm.
"Oh, poor man!" she exclaimed. "How

did you fose your arm?"
"If you promise to ask no more questions I will tell you."

The old lady promised and he put her on pins by replying:
"It was bit of."—Fun.

Proof Positive

Daughter-But, Papa, what have you against Serge? Won't he make me a good husband?

Father-He's a fool-and, anyway, he's only after your money.

Daughter-Oh, Papa, I know he would

marry me without the money.
Father—There, you see! He's a bigger fool even than I thought.

Modesty vs. Vanity

A little hen of modest mien, And not a whit too fat, Just went, without a bit of fuss, And laid an egg like that:

And when she's laid that good-sized egg,
Just like a modest bird.
She went and picked her living up,
Without a single word.
Another hen, much larger, too,
Who strutted and looked wise. Just fussed about before she laid A dinky egg this size:

And when she'd laid this little egg
She had to have her say,
So she went out and cackled, cackled,
Cackled half the day.

—Yonkers Statesman.



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Points on Building a Modest Home

(Continued from page 25)

Plumbing is a very serious question, nowadays; there is a great deal of utterly worthless stuff on the market, made for the houses that are built to "sell." Of course, it is cheap; but you will have to replace it or repair it in a very few years' time. The only really safe way is to visit some large plumbing-fixture supply house, in one of the big cities; then, pick out the fixtures you want; and give duplicate lists of them (with their catalogue number) to the contractors bidding on your house. Don't attempt to buy your own fixtures outright; if you do, you release the plumber from his responsibility. Indeed, most of the reliable makers refuse to sell to the owner

Heating is another vital point. Ordinary hot air is the least expensive; next comes hot-air radiation (a new system), hot-water, and vapor. In most cases, vapor is the best; but it is also a little more cost-Steam should never be used, except for public or semi-public buildings; indeed, no really up-to-date plumber will recom-

mend it.

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Don't stint your hardware; there is no one place where ten dollars can be "saved"
(?) to worse advantage. Cheap locks will be constantly getting out of repair; and their springs are so stiff that doors must be slammed shut, instead of closing softly The plating on the cheaper hardware has an iron base, and scratches through very soon; whereas the better grades are of solid bronze metal. Test your finish-hardware with a magnet; if it sticks, you are "stuck" too, for it is only iron, not bronze!

Note: Mr. Brinckle will be glad to answer any questions suggested by this article, provided a stamped and self-addressed envelope is enclosed.

Standard Dietary for the Reduction of Superfluous Flesh

BREAKFAST

Fruit. - Oranges, grapefruit, plums, pears,

peaches.

Eggs.—Medium or soft boiled, poached, scrambled, or made into a plain omelette.

Beverages.—Cereal coffee, weak coffee or tea.

Breads.—Dry toast, zwiebach.

LUNCH

Soups.-Clear broths, consomme (hot or

Soups.—Clear cold).

Meats.—Lamb chops, broiled fish.
Vegetables.—Spinach, fresh tomatoes, green corn, green beans, celery.
Dessert.—Fruit.

BENNER

Soups.—Clear broths and consommes.
Meats.—Well-cooked beefsteak, chops, roast
or broiled chicken, roast beef, broiled fish.
Vegetables.—Same as lunch list.
Desserts.—Simple custards, water ices, fruits.
Lemonade between meals is very good, especially if taken unsweetened. Butter should not
be taken at all, and when cereal, coffee or tea
is taken at breakfast, sugar should be omitted
if possible.

It must be remembered that this dietary is
of absolutely no benefit unless plenty of exer-

of absolutely no benefit unless plenty of exercise in the open air accompanies it.

The Barber

Charles E. Bigelow, the comedian, is almost as bald as he can be. One day at the Lambs Club he said to the barber: "I am in a great hurry. Can't you cut my hair with my collar on?" "Sure I can," said the barber. "I can

cut it with your hat on."

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Earn Life or Lose It

(Continued from bage 12)

method has changed. Last year, men fought with their heads, not their fists. No more brawn is required. Only sensitive, delicately adjusted machinery, fine calculations, wireless telegraphy, a calcu-lation of exactness of aim are in demand. We could kill a city full of people if we wanted to, and repeat the story of the two cats of Kilkenny if we tried.

But we like something else better than we like war. Business is positive and constructive, and the spirit of the times demands it. Then too, men have left hunting as an occupation and hunt only for sport. And all of the huntsmen's former methods have changed. Few men fish now, and their old appliances are used no more. Man uses brain in farming. He is the best farmer who "mixes" most brain with his soil. The means of transportation are all new and different from the old, as day differs from night. Machines are brawn today, and man is the brain and nerve centers.

Woman's ocupations—all but one— have changed. And here, with regard to woman's occupation, is where our nation is sick. Here is where we must cure our-selves. No "rhubarb, senna or purgative drug" can cure us. No surgeon's knife in hospital can save. Here the patient must minister unto herself, to bring her to a sound and pristine health."

As there is a new man, so must there be a new woman. Primitive woman needed no endowment on her wedding She had no widowhood. Her children were never orphans unless she died. She could take care of herself, and her chil-dren-all of them. And the child belonged entirely to its mother until it belonged to itself.

The primitive woman was an individual, and like the Norsemen of old, she owned no man as master. She worked at all kinds of employment that the human needs of herself and children required. She was a builder, a manufacturer, a farmer, a cook, a maker of clothing. She invented and used her own inventions. She, too, could hunt and fish as her own needs required. Woman once courage and strength within herself to meet every foe. The primitive woman was a mother by her own desire. Nature was her guide and her family cares were of her own choosing and did not exceed her strength. This individual was a free strength. woman, blessed by Nature whose laws she obeyed. She never bartered her divine power of motherhood for ease and lux-ury. The mothers of the race realized the holiness of God's gift of Motherhood.

There is a story that Prometheus stole fire from the altar of the gods and used the fire for unnatural purposes. And he became sick in mind and body. He wept much and sore-was taken to first one hospital and then another. He repented and grieved for his sins when it was too The Greeks told this story that they might know that God's gifts are to be used according to his laws.

Where and when women first sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, I do not But when it was done, man and know. woman both became perverted, rated. Man began to pay his obligations, mental, moral, and commercial in money or commodities. He drove good bargains, and with the ever increasing desire to get

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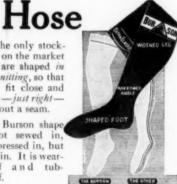
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Yet there are few things harder to select than a good ostrich plume. Unscrupulous dealers can make big plumes from odds and ends so skilfully that when they are new you can't tell the difference. They can curl and finish "female" and American stock to look like the best imported male feathers. But time and wear soon show the difference and a few weeks or a rainstorm reduce your beautiful feather to ruin.

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divine use of his nature. His wife became property too. She was his to use as he pleased. And his power, limitless over

his family, made him tyrant.

Tyrants demand excess as their right. To exercise his right to the full extent of his power is the tyrant's joy. And the divine gifts have been held no more sacred than have been appetite for food and drink. Woman's occupations—of invention of useful things, her manufacturing, her farming and teaching her many workers to work better-were absorbed by man's great institutions of industries. And woman became a sex creature. Board and lodging in exchange for what man willed. A standard of morals was crystallized into laws that would make a primitive mother rise in fierce fight against such crime against Nature.

Laws once made are slow to change. We stretch them, in every direction, ' terpret" them but seldom compare with natural laws, or justice and right.

When we look at our customs now prevailing for the perverted use of mother-hood, and compare them with the natural primitive mother, we find that we have sanctioned customs contrary to nature. Free mothers are unknown, or if known, are anathematized. Yet women may be spoken to, even invited into "good society" if unmarried and yet supported by a friend, provided the relationship is not acknowledged and no child is born of this union-so sick have our minds become concerning this divine use of God's gift to woman and to man!

And when priest or State have sanctioned a union between man and woman, no one dares think of the crimes committed against natural laws, but sanctioned

by man's laws.

"It is a mad world, my masters!" Have we not had enough of living in Topsy Turvy Land? The sick women must minister unto themselves and purge the land to a condition of its pristine vigor.

Woman must work. This will make her well. She must demand for her money as does man. She must hold herself to herself as an individual, an entity and capable as such to be economically free. Then the world will acknowledge her an individual. Then, like the Roman Lucretia, she will value her personal dignity more than her life. Then will a little Spartan band of these new women withstand a whole army of tradition, perverted customs, temptations to ease and luxury, which lead to death.

We need women in every farmhouse, every village, town and city, to set the sick women to work. They must realize that their personal dignity—without which woman is not a woman-demands of them work.

Quicker

"Why do you consider women superior to men in intelligence?"

"A bald-headed man buys hair re-storer by the quart, doesn't he?"

"Er-yes."
"Well, a woman doesn't waste time on hair restorers; she buys hair."

Cackling

Jackson-Our friend the poet seems to be in great feather tonight. He is laughing

and talking at a great rate.

Carrie—Yes. He wrote a poem today and he is cackling over his lay.

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The Silent Hour

By June Grahame

A S THE little audience of women passed out of the room where they had been listening to a parlor talk on "The Silent Hour," given by a sweetfaced, soft-voiced elderly woman, one care-worn, frail little creature paused beside the speaker.

"It's all very well to talk about," she said, smoothing the backs of the worn black gloves on her hands, "but how can a woman who works all day for her living, and shares her room with a talkative daughter when she goes home, find even a quiet minute for the self-communion you say we must have?"

The other woman's bright glance softened with pity as she looked into the troubled face.

"Yes, I know," she replied, gently. "I, too, have walked the weary road you are traveling, my eyes blinded by the tears I might not shed, my heart heavy with the dread of what the coming years might bring. I know all about it."

"But you are different from that now! Your luck must have changed." The sad eyes filled with tears.

"No, it was not luck, as you call it," the other said. "I attribute all my present happiness, and the moderate prosperity which I enjoy, to my silent hour. Sit down here beside me, if you have the time to spare, and let me tell you about it. I don't often speak of my own personal experience," she went on, quietly, "but if I can point a sister woman to the 'light in darkness' by a reference to those bleak days, it will be well worth the pain it costs me."

She paused for a moment as if gathering her strength, while her companion waited with breathless interest. At last

"I lived the life of the average well-to-do, middle-class woman, I suppose, all through my youth and young womanhood. I married, at twenty, a man who made a good living for me and the two little children that came to us. We always had enough and to spare, and I had not a care in the world aside from the trivial daily incidents I vexed myself with.

"Like most American business men, my husband kept his affairs to himself, so that I knew nothing of the details of the various enterprises by which our money was made. Consequently, when he died suddenly and left me, already past my first youth, I did not know how to hold together what I had, and in one way or another, most of it soon escaped from my grasp. Finally I awoke with a shock to the fact that I had the merest pittance left, and myself and two growing children to provide for.

"Then began a struggle for existence

such as few people except women in like circumstances can have any conception of."

The hands of the two met in a sym-

pathetic pressure of comprehension.

"I was never what could be called religious," the gentle voice continued. "I always went to church rather regularly, paid my dues, sent the children to Sunday school, and entertained the pastor and his wife at dinner once a year. I suppose I thought all that fulfilled the whole letter of the law!" She smiled whimsically. "But, like most women I have known, I knew nothing of that inner peace by which alone one can truly live. I lived in a continual state of fret and vexation, as I can see now, gathering about myself clouds of

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Invitations, Announcements. Etc.

sadness and gloom which obscured the path I was treading. And all the while God's blessed sunshine was all about me mine for the having, if I would only look up and take it!

"I tried one thing after another, keeping boarders, taking private scholars, clerking in stores, any and every honest employment an untrained, middle-aged woman can turn her hand to. But, oh, the heart-sickening discouragements! I am sure you know something of what I en-dured in the struggle to earn bread to put into the mouths of my children.

Things kept getting harder and harder. I grew bitter and resentful, and the lines of discontent which began to appear In my face repelled the people to whom I applied for work—and often, I am sure, I was turned away because of them."
"You surely don't look like that now,"

the listener murmured, already straighter and more alert in the growing conviction

of possibilities for herself.
"No," the other acquiesced, "and I attribute the change entirely to the silent hour. Just when things seemed darkest, and I did not know where to turn for help, a little book about the 'Silent Hour' fell into my hands, and I read there of the peace to be had for the asking. I was interested at once, but like yourself I did not see how it could apply to me. When did I have a chance to 'go into the silence? was too busy to take any time for it during the day, and at night I had no privacy, for the two children and I lived in one small room. But the thought haunted me, and at last I was so much interested that I went to hear some lectures on the subject, just as you have come to see me today. There I learned what I am trying to tell you, now, that the silent hour is not a matter of time, nor place nor opportunity-it is a habit of soul. After you once learn how to concentrate your vision upon the inner light, you can be as absolutely alone in the midst of crowds of people as if you stood in a desert with not a being in sight. The whole secret lies in smoothing out the wrinkles in your brain, so to speak. Sit down quietly and force yourself to put your worries clear out of your mind, then hold yourself in a receptive attitude for the good which is surely in store for you if you, will only let it come. Just a little practise in hold-ing yourself in this mental state will make it easy, and then you can have your silent hour wherever you are, and whenever you like—on the car going down to your work in the morning if you like!"

"Is it really as easy as that?" the other woman asked.

"Yes, that is all there is to it. But you will find the results are easy and wonderful. I attribute my victory over my troubles to that alone. The self-communion taught me to know myself, and with that knowledge came an ease and self-confidence which has proved to be a good business asset. Having myself well in hand, don't you see, I was able to impress others with a sense of what I was. That may seem a a sense of what I was. sordid concomitant of what is really a very beautiful spiritual experience, but spirit and body are closely associated in this queer world of ours. The earthly benefits we secure should be the more esteemed because they are the result of spiritual forces. And even if we obtained no material advancement, the inner joy and the mental poise resulting from the "silent c. off engraving co., 1038 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. forming the habit."

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Our Helen Hopkins

FOR CLEANING SILVER.—Use about a tablespoonful of good washing-powder to a quart of boiling water. Either an alumimum kettle or a bright tin dish, which has never been washed with other dishes is necessary. Keep the water at boiling-point. Put in the silver, allowing it to remain two or three minutes. Rinse thoroughly, and the results will be found all that could be desired. A silversmith says it will not injure the silver.—M. S.

For the Ironing-Board.—I have found a way to save both time and labor and yet enable one to always have a clean ironing sheet at home. Take a length of factory cotton a little longer than the ironing-board; if the board is of ordinary width one length will make two sheets or a change; hem each side with small pieces of tape, attach small brass rings (such as are used for stocking-bags or fancy work), about nine inches apart and lace across the under side of board with tape or corset string. This does away with the old way of tacking or pinning the sheet on the board and makes it easy to remove.—Mrs. W. A. S., Cheboygan, Mich.

To Save Tinware.—When I buy new tinware I rub it well with lard and heat it thoroughly in the oven. Tinware treated thus will never rust.—L. D.

IN MAKING PRESERVES.—Medium-sized glass marbles dropped into any kind of preserves or catsup, while cooking, will save stirring so often, as the marbles roll with the boiling and many times save the scorching of preserve kettle.—C. P.

Uses of Starch.—If a little starch is added to the rinsing water of all cotton goods they will wash much more easily. The dirt comes out with the starch. And they will iron about as readily as unstarched goods if ironed before being allowed to become thiroughly dry. (By the same rule, painted ceilings wash easier if gone over first with starch water.) Brown cotton fabrics may be dipped in water containing a very slight amount of liquid glue, instead of white starch, which shows on the surface. To starch black sateen, percale, etc., grate raw potatoes into the cold, second rinsing water.—L. L. T.

WHEN FOOD SCORCHES. — If something you are cooking happens to scorch, set the kettle in cold water immediately, and there will be absolutely no scorched taste. This is worth trying.—B. M. R.

LEMON FOR THE LAUNDRY.—To have your clothes clean and beautifully white, place a slice of lemon with the rind cut off in the boiler. The result is surprising, and will not in any way hurt or injure the clothes.—E. S.

An Iceless Refrigerator, — We have no ice at any time, so this is the way we manage. Four posts set firmly in the shady part of the backyard form the foundation upon which to build the frame work, which can be a milkhouse ten by ten feet square, and as many high, or a small refrigerator, just large enough to carded cashmere hose. Besing the underclothing clean they underclothing clean they underclothing clean they underclothing clean they we manage, slit the stockings about on each leg, sew up together a gusset in the seat about six incomplete. An armondation upon which to build the frame work, which can be a milkhouse ten by ten feet square, and as many high, or a small refrigerator, just large enough to

hold the edibles of a small family. the framework a trifle wider at the bottom than at the top, covering it with ordinary gunny-sacking; good potato sacks if they are clean are just the thing; stretch this covering over the frame and secure with small nails or staples. Make the door with the same material to open and close, or if you prefer you can have it a simple hang-ing door. Over the top of the frame nail a square of gunny-sacking to extend about two inches over the sides. Next place as near the middle of the top as possible a leaky pan or bucket. The slowly dripping water keeps the sacking wet. Evaporation takes place, the circulation of air through the sacking frame reduces the temperature. and in a short time the milk will be cool and the butter hardening. A gallon of water will keep the refrigerator going day and night. Keep the sacks wet, keep in the shade, and you will have a satisfactory iceless refrigerator.- C. S. R.

To Avoid Cracking Fruit Jars.—My fruit jars never crack during the filling process, although I dip the fruit into them from the boiling fruit kettle. This is because the jars are hot. After lifting a jar from the hot water in which it has been sterilized, I wipe it quickly and then stand it on a deep pie plate in which is nearly a cupful of very hot water. This keeps the jar hot while filling and sealing, and catches any overflow.—F. A. F.

Why Iron Your Curtains.—A curtain frame is easily made at home with some light pieces of planking measured to lift the curtains before they are wet; then tacked together at the corners. Tack brads (that is, tacks without heads) into the sides and ends near enough together to slip each scallop of the curtain over. Several pairs of curtains may be stretched at one time. If they are thoroughly stretched in the frames, they need no ironing.—P. M. G.

To Keep the Floor Clean.—Out of dark-colored calico I have made several big squares hemming them on the machine. One of these I keep in the dining-room, where I usually sew and mend. Spread on the floor under my chair, it catches all the ravelings and clippings, and saves sweeping. The rug is so light that it is no trouble to carry out and shake. I have others that I use in the kitchen before the sink, table and stove. When soiled, it is nothing to wash them, and if hung out straight on the line they require no ironing. Anything that saves cleaning floors is a great help.—A. A.

GARMENT FOR INFANTS.—One woman of my acquaintance saves herself considerable washing by making tights for her creeping baby out of the legs of discarded cashmere hose. Besides keeping the underclothing clean they keep the little one warm and prevent colic. To make, slit the stockings about ten inches on each leg, sew up together and insert a gusset in the seat about six inches square. Run elastic around the top, and you have a very useful garment.—M. G.

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For Mending Valuable Glass.—Objects which would be disfigured by common cement may be securely mended with chrome cement. This is a mixture of five parts of gelatine to one of a solution of acid chromate of lime. The broken edges are covered with this, pressed together and exposed to the sunlight, the effect of the latter being to render the compound insoluble, even in boiling water.—J. W.

A BLEACHING PROCESS.—To bleach clothes that have turned yellow from long use, or from wearing in the dust, put them to soak for about five days in buttermilk. Use a stone jar or a wooden bucket for this purpose. At the end of that time, rinse thoroughly and boil in a light suds.—Mrs. S. A. C., Newbern, Tenn.

To Clean Willow Furniture.—Apply salt and water with a brush, and rub thoroughly, until dry.—P. M. G., Barry, Texas.

To Keep the Bottoms of Pots Clean.—Grease the bottom of granite or tin pots before placing over the fire, and the black will wash off easily.—M. M., Aspermont, Texas.

SAGGING SEAMS.—In making little girls' dresses with the gored or pleated skirts, take a piece of selvage or firm, straight piece of material and sew it along the center-back seam; it will prevent them from hanging lower in the back than in the front.—S. E. B., Ivesdale, Ill.

REMOVING INK FROM THE FINGERS.—
If you get ink on your fingers, wet the head of a match and rub it on the ink spots. It is much quicker than to let it wear off.—
J A. M., Okarche, Okla.

To BLACK RUSTY STOVES. — Dissolve one handful of salt in a pint of vinegar, and wash the stove with this solution. Wipe dry with a flannel cloth, and put a few drops of turpentine in the blacking with which you finish it off. This will put the rustiest stove in good condition,—M. V., Buist, Idaho,

For Cleaning Discolored Copper Boiler.—Apply kerosene liberally to any copper vessel which has become discolored; then wash with hot water and soap.—Mrs. A, B., Bangor, Me.

A NOVEL USE FOR OLD STOCKINGS.—When the feet of stockings are worn out, cut them off, and slit the legs clear down. Sew several together, and use them to polish stoves.—Mrs. C. G., Sparta, N. J.

To Open Fruit Jar. — Instead of prying fruit jars open with a knife, just hold the top in warm water for a minute. You will be surprised to see how easily the lid will come off. This also avoids all danger of cutting your hands, as so often happens.—Mrs. E. M., Columbus, Ohio.

To Hang Small Pictures. — Large needles (No. 1) will hold lighter pictures cafely and will not injure plaster or paper. They are very strong and are often used in putting up picture molding, instead of brads. A change of pictures is often desired, but the harmful nail, however small, makes one hesitate to do this, especially if the wall surface is unfigured, and spots therefore the more easily noticed. —K. A., Stockbridge, Mass.

FOR WINDOWS THAT STICK.—Windows that stick can be made to move very freely by rubbing the sides of the jambs—where the window slides—with soap or paraffine.

—G. H. G., Cawker City, Kan.

VINEGAR FOR ABSORBING ODORS.—When cooking cabbage, ham, onions or anything which has a strong odor, put a small pan of vinegar on the stove, and there will be no scent of cooking in the air.—E. R. W., Chambersburg, Ill.

A CLEVER USE OF CREAM.—If you wish to make a thin icing for a simple cake, stir sugar into three teaspoonfuls of sweet cream and half a teaspoonful of flavoring, until the mixture is thick enough to spread. By making it stiff enough to mold with the fingers, a delicious fondant for home-made candy is produced. Roll into little balls with nuts, raisins, candied fruit, etc.—Mrs. K. W. S., Eureka, Kan.

THE RIGHT WAY TO PEEL ONIONS.—Begin at the root of the onion, peeling upward, and the juices will not fly into your eyes.—Miss F. B. O., Citronville, Ala.

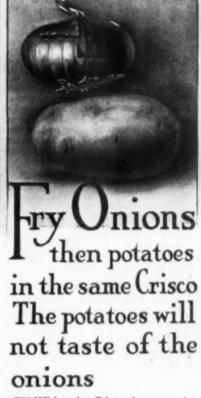
LAUNDERING LINEN COLLARS.—The following method will make collars look as well and wear as well as if done by a steam laundry. Add one-fourth of a teaspoonful of borax to two tablespoonfuls of cold starch, and stir into a scant quart of warm water. Dip the collars in this saturating thoroughly, then mixture. wring dry and roll them in a clean white cloth for ten minutes. Stretch them on the ironing-board, rub them very hard with a clean, damp cloth, so that no starch can adhere to them, and iron them with fairly hot irons. If you want to polish them, dampen the right side with a clean, white cloth and warm water, and iron over it with the blunt end of the polishing iron. -F. J., Mountain Dome, Ark.

A New Use for Rhubarb.—Stew rhubarb in the usual way, making it thinner, however, than usual and adding no sugar to it. Soak your rusted white clothes in it for three-quarters of an hour, then take out, rinse in cold water and pour boiling water over them, to take out the purple stain of the rhubarb. This will take out rust stains when everything else fails.—Mrs. W. D. M., Dayton, Pa.

To Keep a Placket from Tearing.— Fasten the last or bottom hook and eye, and then clamp it with a hammer. It cannot come unhooked, cannot tear or rip, and eases the strain on the goods just below the placket at the spot which so often is torn, even on comparatively new gowns.—M. G., Louisville, Ky.

WARM CLOTHESPINS.—An easy method of keeping your fingers warm while hanging out clothes in frosty weather is to heat the clothespins thoroughly in a pan in the oven before starting.—A. M. G., Flamboro Center, Ontario,

To Cook Canned Corn Without Burning.—Remove the wrapper from the can and drop it in a kettle of boiling water for fifteen minutes. Take out the can with a long-handled kitchen spoon or strainer, open it, turn out the corn in a hot dish in which there is a teaspoonful of cream, a lump of butter and a dash of pepper and salt.—J. L. B., Meyers Falls, Wash.



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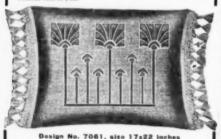
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Women and the Law

By Ralph J. Roeder

THE popular conception of the change in the laws concerning women is that it has been an emancipation. That is an error, and on no other subject of such

universal interest is there a greater one.

The movement has not been an emancipation; it has been a complete metamorphosis, an actual change in identity of sixty million human beings. Briefly, woman has been turned from a child into an adult. Under the old Common Law she was considered a child, treated as a child and given a child's limitation and a child's protec-tion. Not being considered an adult there was no chance for discrimination between her rights and those of adult men.

It is from the widespread ignorance of this fact that the frequent denunciations of the early English and American lawmakers and judges proceed. I have heard a leading champion of woman's rights de-nounce both the English and American jurists of the period prior to 1840, when the first woman's rights statutes were passed, as "mental barbarians."

The American lawmakers may be excused; they simply accepted the constrictive laws on woman's status in trade and property holding as part and parcel of the body of the English Common Law which was adopted on these shores in its entirety in the seventeenth century. As for the early English judges, they were most of them high minded, gifted and likewise chivalrous gentlemen, holding woman in as high and in some respects higher regard than she is held today. Their viewgard than she is held today. point, not their sense of justice, was different from ours.

They considered woman a child. But, while they gave her only a child's right, they gave her also a child's privileges and immunities, and these privileges and immunities, while by no means full compensation for what she lost by gaining them, were not to be despised. In fact, some ultra-conservative modern lawyers have gone so far as to suggest that before woman is through with her transformation she will be anxious to give back what she has

gained for what she lost. This contention is, of course, extreme, however it may be enlightening to place side by side some of the darkest and some of the brightest aspects of the rights of woman under the old English Common We find first the startlingly broad doctrine that a married woman could make no contract whatever. Not "conmake no contract whatever. Not "contract" in the formal, all-in-writing popular conception of the term, but legal contract, which might include anything from agreeing to take over the £1,000,000 cargo of an East India merchantman to buying a paper of pins or paying sixpence to ride in an omnibus. She could buy the pins or ride in the omnibus, but if the pins were poisoned or the omnibus broke down she could bring no action for damages. All her contracts were void—like a child's. Any damage suffered because of the poisoned pins or the broken omnibus were adjudged to have been suffered by her husband, and in him alone lay the right to damages.

Next we learn that her personal property became her husband's absolutely. I she possessed £10,000, not specifically set out as her "sole and separate" estate, the husband might, a week or a day after the marriage, spend it all in one hour of prodigal excess. Or he might make a will House, N. Y.





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A bitter array of facts! What was

there to offset them?

Chiefly, the greater immunity from the consequences of her wrongdoing given the wife under the Common Law. In just such degree as the wife and her property were put under the husband's control, so was the responsibility for her wrongful acts to third persons charged to him. If she committed a tort, that is, a wrong which was not a crime-as trespass or slander-while the husband was present she was presumed to have acted under his direction and was completely absolved from responsibility, the same as a child. If it could be shown by sufficient evidence that as a matter of fact the wife had acted entirely on her own volition, without any influence or suggestion whatever of the husband, she was not entirely relieved but was made jointly liable with the husband. But in either case full liability remained upon the husband. And for torts committed by the wife while the husband was away, was still made jointly liable for the act and could be made to pay the entire damages.

Coming even within the grave realm of crime itself these early English law-makers, having laid down the principle woman's dependable, childlike status, held true to it and released a wife from guilt for any crime committed in the presence of, or, if absent, with the knowledge and consent of her husband. High crimes of treason and murder were alone excepted from this rule. In theft, assault, arson, forgery and like serious crimes committed by a wife, she went entirely free.

It is a far cry from this to several re-cent decisions in the courts of Utah, an equal suffrage State, wherein it was decreed that wives were compelled to support their husbands equally with the liability of husbands to support wives

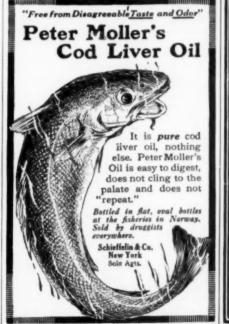
Of course, the old immunity from criminal punishment fell by the wayside with the first of the woman's rights statutes and the other privileges and immunities, large and small, are dropping away one by one. The golden era in wom-an's legal status, wherein she was given the new statutory powers and rights while still retaining part of the Common Law protection, is just now beginning to pass. In Kansas, husband and wife are put on an absolutely equal footing before the law. This sounds eminently just until we find that in carrying it out to its logical conclusion there has been swept away that time-honored protection given the widow, and a widow gets no more from her husband's estate than a widower does from his wife's. In other words, the natural physical weakness of woman and her supposed smaller ability to support herself and those dependent upon her, cannot be taken into account. So is the trend in all the newer States. Just where it will eventually lead is hard to say. Woman by na-ture, as the perpetuator of the race, is entitled to greater protection than man, but in the law increased powers must be logically followed by increased responsibilities, and that part inexorably leads to the place which Utah and Kansas have reached.



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A Boy and a Mortgage

By F. H. Sweet

WANT to tell you the story of an energetic, wide-awake boy who tackled the mortgage on his father's farm.

shall call his name Christopher, for, according to the neighbors, he went on a voyage of discovery in which they all predicted he would be lost. I think some of them would be much better off if they would take advantage of his discoveries but discoveries are "new" or "different," and there is a certain class of people I know with whom anything that is "new" or "different" is not allowed, just because it is "new" and "different," and from no other cause.

Now Christopher's father had inherited his farm plus a double mortgage, and it looked as though things might go to pieces if something did not happen before long. About that time one of the "pro-fessors" who lectures to the farmers came to the near-by village and gave an illuminating talk about asparagus. Of course, all the farmers went, and, of ourse, they said, or thought, "It's all very well for those fellers up-State to come and tell us how to raise 'grass.' I guess we know as much about 'grass raising' as any of them ever did, or will. Why, we've been raisin' sparrergrass, man an' boy, all our lives, an' our fathers before us. An' this feller says ye ought to plow up a bed every eight years or so when ever good farmer knows

it's good for a lifetime. Huh!" Christopher did not say much. He was a silent sort of boy, more given to listening than to talking. He had a good but easy father, a nice mother, and three younger sisters; and he did dislike to think of the mortgage taking possession of the farm. He had been thinking a lot about that, too. So he had a long talk with his father, who with mildly expressed utter disbelief in the project, yet gave the boy permission to do whatever he liked. So Christopher procured all the literature he could on asparagus from Washington and the State Agricultural Experiment Station. In a nutshell, this is what he gleaned: Asparagus is raised from seed, and within a year after sowing will produce shoots considerably larger than the average lead pencil; the second year it will produce shoots that are readily marketable. It should not, however, be cut heavily until about the third year. There were two theories in regard to planting one and two year roots. One was that you gained time in this manner, and the other that you did not in the long run. The transplanted roots have to recover from shock and breakage and become accustomed to new location and soil. while the seed-sown beds are firm-rooted and can push steadily ahead, and seem to give the larger yield. One thing is absolutely necessary, and that is good drain-

age With all this well in mind, Christopher started in to "raise the mortgage." In April he dug trenches three feet deep and four feet apart. If the drainage was not good, he made the trenches deeper and put in six or eight inches of stone, and where there was decided danger of standing water he led small trenches away from the row. In the bottom of each trench he placed one foot of well-rotted manure, then pulverized earth well mired with manure filled the trenches to within six inches of the level. Seed were sown one-half an



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Mattress 4 ft. 6 in, wide by 6 ft. 3 in. long, weighing 45 lbs., shipped express prepaid, on 30 nights' free trial, same day we get your order. Money back if you want it.

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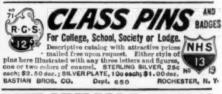


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contains the very nourishing ele-ments that build flesh, bone and muscle. Pure, ground, whole wheat with all the nutriment left in. Has the natural flavor and color of the whole wheat.

Ralston is not factory cooked, but fresh cooked, every morning, in your own kitchen, and brought to your table tempting and delicious. Get a package of Ralston today, for your children's sake. You will like it, too. Ralston is most economical—one cup makes a breakfast for six; 8 cups in a package.

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plants grew, soil was gradually filled in until the trench was level with the surrounding surface. In eleven months "turions," as the young shoots are called, were from three-eighths to one-half an inch in diameter; then the plants were thinned to eighteen inches apart. In twenty-one months asparagus of marketable size was cut—of course, only to a limited extent. The third year Christopher got a big crop, which ran over three pounds to the bunch of ten or twelve stalks, and sold readily at the farm at three times the price received by the aforesaid neighbors. who were still cutting from old beds, cultivated, or, to be more exact, uncultivated, in accordance with the time-honored methods. Christopher's asparagus sold generally at six dollars a dozen bunches, and the average yield per acre was thirty dollars a day for thirty-four days. How is that? Did he "lift the mortgage?" I is that? guess he did, and he lifted a song of thanksgiving, too, I have no doubt.

He has three different beds, and cuts them in this wise: A new bed receives but one cutting, a second bed is cut from the time it appears until the middle of June and the third until the middle of July. This third bed, which receives such a severe and extended cutting, is cut but once the following year, and in this way rotation 's made in the cutting of the beds each succeeding year, thus preserving the vitality of the beds. Each five years vitality of the beds. Each five years Christopher plants a new bed, and the fact that he is not troubled with asparagus is due to his care in preventing 'blight" the weakening of the plants' vitality.

In the fall, as cold weather approaches salt-common salt-is sown until the earth is white, and on top of this is placed about six inches of coarse, fresh manure. the early spring the coarsest of this is raked off and the rest forked in. Of course, he uses a high-grade fertilizer or potash in addition to the manure, for asparagus, like rhubarb, is a very heavy feeder. Nitrate of soda, used just before the cutting season, gave him excellent results. Other crops have been raised between the rows, but, of course, extra fertilizer was used to supply the demands of both plants.

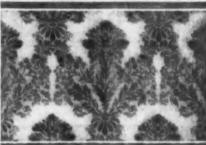
Asparagus is a native of Persia, and, in its natural state, grew near salt marshes; hence the sowing of salt in the Salt does two other things-keeps out the cold and kills weeds.

It is remarkably long lived. Beds will produce for twenty-five years - in fact, there are records of beds on some of the old Virginia estates that have produced more than sixty years. But for all that, for a big yield the way Christopher chose

> A Man's Ideal By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

By Eila Wheeler Wilcox
A lovely little keeper of the house,
Absorbed in menu books; yet erudite
When I need counsel; quick at repartee,
And slow to anger. Modest as a flower,
Yet scintillant, and radiant as a star.
Unmercenary in her mould of mind,
While opulent and dainty in her tastes.
A nature generous and free, albeit
The incarnation of economy.
She must be chaste as proud Diana was,
Yet warm as Venus. To all others cold
As some white glacier, glittering in the sun;
To me as ardent as the sensuous rose
That yields its sweetness to the burrowing bee.
All ignorant of evil in the world,
And innocent as any cloistered Nun;
Yet wise as Phryne, in the arts of love
When I come thirsting to her nectared lips.
Good as the best, and tempting as the worst;
A saint, a siren, and a paradox.

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Etiquette and Deportment

Conducted by Muriel Grace

There is an unwritten law behind all true politeness. It is "be kind." The sincerest couriesy is born of the gentle impulse, and the inner resolve. "I will offend no one willingly" is the parent of perfect deportment. To be gracious is not to be insincere, as so many persons foolishly imagine, for no one can be truly courteous without a wish to be so, and this desire eliminates hyprocrisy.

The accepted rules which govern the social conduct of men and women are merely the crystallization of those wishes and impulses which society defines as etiquette. All communications should be addressed to Miss Grace, care Etiquette Department, McCall's Magazine, New York City.

E. L. B., San Antonio, Texas.—In making calls, the visiting card should be placed upon the small tray which the servant holds out for it as one enters the door. A visiting card should never be handed to one's hostess or to anyone but a servant. If, as sometimes happens in the country, one of the family opens the door, there is no necessity for using the visiting card at all, although it can, in such cases, be dropped carelessly in the card receiver in the hall as one goes out.

PRIMROSE.—When a man asks you for a dance you should reply "with pleasure," or, "Yes, I shall be delighted," or something of that sort, or it is permissible to say, "Thank you very much, but I am really too tired to dance this number." After the dance when the young man thanks you for same, you should bow your head in assent and smile. It is unnecessary for you to make any reply, such as "not at all."

E. C., Rayville, La.—By "considerable ceremoniousness" is meant that the proper attention and respect should be paid to your mother in ushering her to the pew, and she with her younger children or such members of the family as are not in the bridal party, should reach the church a few minutes in advance of the bride and her attendants, and is shown to her pew, which should be in the from a state aisle. The at the left side of the middle aisle. The which should be in the front of the church bridal procession is as follows: First come the ushers two by two, then the bridesmaids in the same order, then the maid of honor, walking alone just ahead of the bride. The flower girls, when included, take their position directly in front of the bride. The bride comes up the aisle on the right arm of her father or the relative who is to give her away. bride's father should be dressed as are the bridegroom, best man and ushers. On reaching the chancel steps the bridal pro-cession divides. Half of the ushers go to the right and half to the left; the bridesmaids do the same, either standing just in front of the ushers or between them, according to the plan previously arranged by the bride. If there are flower girls, they stand before the bridesmaids and ushers. The maid of honor always stands at the left of the bride and close to her. bridegroom, accompanied by the best man, reaches the church a few moments before the bride is expected. They enter the

vestry by a side door and wait there until notified of the arrival of the wedding party. The bridegroom then comes down the aisle a few steps to meet the bride. She drops her father's arm and takes the left arm of the bridegroom, who leads her in front of the clergyman. The bride's father stands back a little at the left side. At the right time in the service he comes forward, takes the bride's right hand, and puts it in that of the clergyman, who places it in the right hand of the bridegroom. The bride's father then retires to his pew. out the ceremony the bride stands at the left of the bridegroom, the maid of honor is at her left. The bride's father stands back of the bride at the left. The best man is at the right of the bridegroom. The ushers and bridesmaids stand in half-circles, in equal numbers, to the right and left of the aisle behind the rest of the bridal When the ceremony is finished, husband and wife turn and face the congregation. She takes his right arm, the maid of honor throws back the bride's veil, returns her glove and bouquet, and the married couple lead the way down the aisle to the strains of the wedding march, followed by the maid of honor, bridesmaids and ushers

Brown Eyes, New Glarus, Wis.—It is customary to first shake the hand of the bride and wish her luck, then the groom, extending your congratulations to him. The bride is never congratulated. At the table it is proper to seat the lady to the left of the gentleman.

A CONSTANT READER, Arlington, Md.—Yes, it is perfectly good form to say, "How-do-you-do, Mr. Gray?" or "Mrs. Smith?" when you are introduced to anyone. How-ever, I think the most graceful thing to do is for each to make a slight bow and pro-nounce the other's name. "How-do-you-do, Mr. Gray?" is in reality rather meaningless, as naturally one cannot be greatly concerned about the health of a new acquaintance. Whenever I hear people say this on first being introduced, it always makes me think involuntarily of the story of the old Irishwoman who met a friend one day. "Good-morning, Mrs. O'Brien." said she. "How-do-you-do? Not that I care at all, at all, but just for the sake of conversation."

General Information

Dott.—If you wish to reduce your weight, you will find that nothing will be a greater help than walking, walking, walking. The exercise in the open air is what counts—the oxygen helping to burn out the fat from the system. Any outdoor exercise is good. Begin with a few blocks and daily increase the stunt till at the end of the week you will walk two miles a day; after keeping at the two miles a day for about a week increase again till three miles is reached at the end of that week, and so on till the woman who really wishes to reduce will walk four or five miles a day. In doing this she will decrease her girth and gain a fine complexion. Second to the open-air treatment is the diet. The stout woman should try to reduce the quantity one-third and then one-half. She should avoid these foods: Pork, veal, fat

beef or button, milk containing cream, puddings, potatoes, pies, beans, peas, cauli-flower, salmon, butter, white bread, sugar, candy, chocolate, beets, etc. Substitute for them: Lean meats, eggs, green vegetables, like spinach, string beans, asparagus, etc., saccharine instead of sugar, whole wheat, graham or gluten bread, oranges, fresh fruits, skimmed milk.

One woman rid herself of ten pounds of flesh in one month by the modification of the skimmed milk diet. She drank two quarts of skimmed milk a day and ate but one meal. Her breakfast and luncheon consisted of two glasses of skimmed milk. She sipped the milk slowly, giving five minutes for each glass. The remainder of the two quarts she took when hunger gnawed. She dined with her family in the evening, eating quite a good meal but try-ing to avoid too much of the fat-producing foods. Another, a famous actress, eats what she pleases but depends upon a great amount of exercise and walking to keep down her flesh. Choose the method that suits your constitution the best. I would consult a physician.

E. B. H.-You must not abuse your eyes by over-fatigue. Give them sufficient rest and the delicate care which they demand. Bathing the eyes in salt water affords relief for tired and weak eyes.

To keep the eyes bright they should be bathed every night in rose water in which a little boric powder has been dis-This removes all dust and grit which may have entered them during the day, and leaves the whites clear. In the morning they should be bathed with very cold water, which may be dashed into them with the hand. Avoid rubbing the eyes waking in the morning, and never strain them by working or reading in a dim light or too great a glare. When dim light or too great a glare. walking, driving or motoring in a strong wind always protect them by wearing a veil, especially when automobiling, as the pressure of a dust-laden wind is extremely b. d for the eyes.

Busy

"Since I rose this morning," said nith, "I've put down a linoleum, laid three carpets, prepared four rooms, set up a stove, swept out the hall—"
"My dear boy!" cried Jones compas-

sionately

"Mended a chair," continued Smith, "made a couple of beds, set the table thrice, washed up the things afterwards, shifted a piano and a chest of drawers and hung nine pictures.

"Poor old chap," gasped Jones. "Did your wife make you do all this?" "No; my little girl did," replied Smith. "I've just given her a doll's house."— Tid-Bits.

The China Pig By Rebecca Deming Moore

I'm just a little china pig
That lives upon a shelf,
And works to keep the matches safe;
I do it all myself.

I'm very lonely, very sad,
For here I have to stay
Excepting when a little girl
Comes in to spend the day.

She builds for me a little pen Of auntie's dominoes; She feeds me apples (make believe); Just what I like she knows.

She makes me squeal and grunt and roll; She makes me scratch and dig. Oh, when she comes to play with me, I'm such a happy pig!

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> And Still Wear Tailor-Made Clothes. The American System enables over 32,000 women to wear better clothes clothes finished like tailor-made, that fit like tailor-made—that set like tailor-made—that feel like tailor-made—that wear and satisfy like tailor-made at less than half the cost of tailor-made. American System will enable you

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to use better materials in your clothes and still save money, be-cause the saving all comes in the making of the garments. You sacrifice nothing of style, fit or comfort; in fact, American System clothes, made at home by the woman herself, are equal in every respect to clothes made by the most expert professional ladies' tailor. They have none of the earmarks of "hand-me-downs" or "ready-to-wear" store

clothes that require alteration after alteration until you lose all patience and the clothes lose all their original style and fit and can

lose all their original style and fit and can never be made to satisfy or please.

The American System is most thorough and complete. It teaches you how to Dealgn, Draft, Cut, Fit. Make, Drape and Trim any garment, including children's clothing. It will enable you to duplicate any garment you see illustrated in fashion magazines with the certainty of perfect set, fit and style, insuring that individual, modish tailor-made effect so much desired and admired by all discriminating women. No matter whether onto it is necessary for you to economize, it is a source of great satisfaction to be able to save money and at the same time get more than twice the value—that's the secret of the success of the American System. That's why you should learn it.

Many graduate dressmakers are earning \$15.00 to \$25.00 a week, some much more, operating dressmaking parlors of their own. Every graduate is competent to do as well or better, should circumstances make it nocessary.

The greatest good the School has accomplished, however,

well or better, should circumstances make it necessary.

The greatest good the School has accomplished, however, is in the thousands of homes where the practice of economy is necessary to make the family funds meet the growing demands. It would do your heart good to read jestimonials we received aily from these homes. Read what Mrs. Spurlock has to say. Her experience is but typical of that of thousands of others. What they have done you, too, can do.

When the help for our family its this rear. Mathematical many sewing.

We want to help \$0,000 families this year. Mothers, we want to show you how you can dress yourself and your girls better on half the money; we want to help you to economize in a practical way. Our FREE book tells how we can help you—write for it today. Sending in the coupon entitles you to the book free, but does not obligate you in any way.

MRS. F. G. SPURLOCK, of Muskogee, Okla., under date of July 2, 1911, says:

I have just figured up what one fancy dress cost me, and it amounts to \$21.80. I have been told by several that I could not duplicate it at a dressmaker's for less than \$75,00 to \$80,00,

" I shall never get through praising your school for the help it has been to me and I will alway recommend It to anyone interested in this work."



This Coupon or a Postal will bring yo AMERICAN COLLEGE OF DRESSMAKING, 1552 Commerce Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me your Free Book, "Lessons by Mail," explaining how I can save half on my home

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AI	Adjustable Dress Form Simplicity of Adjustment the Keynote					
	By a twist of the wrist the three little wheels, located at the top of the Form, AUTOMATICALLY ADJUST the Form to any desired thape, style or size, and there is no woman's figure that the ACME AUTOMATIC ADJUSTABLE DRESS FORM cannot adjust itself to.					
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Write to-day for latest catalogue and price list, showing all styles, and sizes of ACME DRESS FORMS.					
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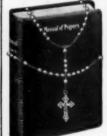
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A. S. HINDS, 42 West Street, Portland, Maine

Cardinal Gibbons says:



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JOHN MURPHY COMPANY Baltimore, Md. 200 W. Lombard St.

A Little Corner in Lace

(Continued from bane 21)

And the upshot of the argument had been that Elizabeth was to have a chance, a chance which ended in this. Elizabeth laughed fiercely. At that moment she remembered nothing of the happy promises she had made herself: the decent boarding place, the real clothes, the other delights, all lost irretrievably in a world turned suddenly back; at that moment she could think only of one outcome of her terrible failure -the Junior partner grimly receiving the justification of his stand against her. And Elizabeth hated him, hated him for an evil spirit, for a rejoicing foe, hated him for the very vindication she herself had given him. For an instant she remembered, with fresh rage and humiliation, the foolish little hope of a trip to Europe, and remembering, hated the Junior partner with new

But there was something pressing on her for immediate attention. The goods were coming in. No matter what was go-The goods ing to happen to her they would have to be seen to at once. White and trembling, she roused herself to return to the dim stock-

room, where she stood half fascinated by the unwieldy piles of stuff the breathless girls were stumbling over. In a maze, she found herself helping the girls to cut off the end of an aisle in which to pile up boxes, even sending for a ladder to build up the mound to the ceiling. Then, leaving them to poach upon the ribbon space, she crept back

And she thought and thought, but all to no purpose. Yes, one idea did all to no purpose. Yes, one idea did continue to range itself clearly and scourgingly. What would the Junior partner say to her management? Her legs bent under her so that she had to sit. She heard nothing going on around her-saw no customers handing samples to flippant young ladies, no boxes half-pulled out and left, no pert bundlers choosing their own time to send back goods to fretting customers, no floorwalker looking at her with curiously inquiring glance; she only saw the Junior partner's stern, dark, saturnine face looking straight at her over yards and yards of lace-lace enough to trim every petticoat in town, lace enough to edge Manhattan Island, lace enough— "Miss Cameron," said the advertising

man, "got anything to play up in our bride's specials?"

Elizabeth started to her feet and stared at him.

"Bride's specials?" she repeated stupid-"Oh, of course," she was stammering, so that she could hardly get her words "Point de Paris, yards of it, oceans

of it," she ended with a gasp.
"Good," said the advertising man, briskly. He was a literary man who knew how to put ginger into dry goods "ads." "Oceans of it, all widths, all styles," he paused questioningly, "by the yard or dozen?"

"By the dozen," said Elizabeth weakly "And all prices," he added on his pad "What prices

Elizabeth took out the counter price list and steadied herself as she scaled down the prices for him. Then he went on his way while she stood in her place, mechanically watching the business about her, and trying to reckon how much of that hideous pile on the tenth floor might go off before the Junior partner's attention fastened on it.

"Miss Cameron, I wish to speak to you a minute." Elizabeth jumped at the sound of the Junior partner's voice, and her heart seemed to stop at the sight of his tall, spare form. She glanced uneasily from the newspaper he held in one lean hand to the familiar pad in the other. The advertising man had been to the office.

"Will you step down to this end of the counter?" The Junior partner had counter?" The Junior partner had frowned so much behind his glasses that his forehead was literally cracked. To Elizabeth at that moment he exhibited a

> gether and she kept in her place until an impatient scowl was thrown at her.

"Will you please step down to this end?" The tone sent the blood rushing to her head. When she raised her eyes there was a flash in them. The Junior partner had all but slapped her. She moved quickly down and held her head up

space, she crept back
to her place behind the counter on the
main floor to think.

And she thought and thought, but

high. One thing was certain—she wasn't
going to play the fool before him.

"Yes, Mr. McBirney," she responded.

"I see you want to run a sale of Point Paris," he said, lowering his voice he said, lowering his voice and keeping out of earshot of two eager heads at the other end of the counter. McBirney believed in upholding the dig-

nity of your aides.
"Yes, Mr. McBirney," said Elizabeth again, her voice playing traitor despite her

"Are you managing right?" he asked.

"Have you fooked over your stock?"
"I have," she said.
"Carefully?" he demanded.
"Very carefully," she repeated.

"Very carefully," she repeated. He returned to the lists in his hand. regarded them frowningly and shook his head. "Do you consider a sale like this advisable?"

"I do." Elizabeth was delighted to find her voice firm.

"I don't wish to interfere unduly with your management." There was a stress on the last word that made Elizabeth's cheeks burn afresh. "But perhaps you don't realize that there is going to be a big call for these laces and we have never gone strong on them-

quite understand," she inter-h dignity. "We have plenty on "Oh, I rupted with dignity. hand.

The Junior partner looked at her.
"Miss Cameron," he began drily, "you have not learned that in the dry goods



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"But I am sure we have plenty on hand," returned she, sweetly. "Perhaps you would like to see the stock?" she dared. It would be his way to take a fancy to do the unaccustomed. No one in the store knew how to reckon

dismal loft above.

with the Junior partner. "Oh, no, no, that is your responsibility," he insinuated unpleasantly. "Besides, I

business the demand increases as the supply decreases. Women always want exactly the goods that are hard to get.' Elizabeth thought of the stacks in the

mustn't hold up this 'ad' any longer. But, finally, please be sure."

He looked at her. There was a suggestion in his manner that sent a shiver down Elizabeth's spine.

"I must warn you that you may be making a grave mistake," he added disagreeably. "I see by the Retail Distriction." he referred to the paper in his Bulletin," he referred to the paper is finally sethand, "that Point de Paris is finally settling down into the season's lace"—he be-gan to read—"'There has been an unpre-cedented rush for this lace. Even the stock of Laflin & Co. is absolutely depleted, their last shipment, which they completed only after scouring the mar-

ket, having gone out yesterday."
"In consequence," the Junior partner read with cold deliberation, 'no wholesale dealer in town can fill an order today. As it will take from four to six weeks before any considerable shipment can be expected from the other side, and as the season is well under way, the price of what bids fair to be the lace of the minute will soar. Those houses which, through the foresight of their buyers, are supplied-

"I must have bought-all the lacein town," Elizabeth jerked out convulsively.

"Er-er, what?" asked the Junior partner sharply.

ner sharply.

Elizabeth caught her breath. "I mean I have just filled in our stock," said she. "Then you still want this 'ad' to go through?" he asked shortly.

"I do," insisted the lace buyer.

"Very well;" the Junior partner drew his black eyebrows together and prepared

to move off. "I hope you are not making a mistake."

The next morning began Stein, McBirney's sale of lace-not the great sale, but the first one. The great sale came later and was-but that is still a trade secret. However, in this preliminary one things The crowds extended from the went well. aisles of the lace department up as far as the glove counter and out to the main door, making detours to the right and left through the millinery goods and the ribbons, so that three streams emptied into the aisles about the tables heaped high with lace—"all widths, all designs, all prices"—streams that thickened into slowmoving masses of perspiring, screaming, scolding, chattering atoms with claws that grabbed and jerked and pulled at innumerable streamers of white lace. Above the tumult stood Elizabeth Cameron, flushed and disheveled, but directing here, soothing there, ordering, calming, denying, gratifying. Under her the lively heads, with puffs and ribbon bandages awry. struggled with patience and hands in the silent endeavor to content the vehement demands about them. At the lower end of the aisle, beyond the edge of the crowd, the lank, dark figure of the Junior partner



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"Say, Gert," irritably whispered the pink bandage to the blue, "if his nibs opens his head he'll get a line o' back talk that'll make his hair curl.

But nothing was said. In fact, for two days nothing was said. Some time during the third, Elizabeth was standing in her place, frowning over some slips in her hand, when the Junior partner sauntered, or almost sauntered, up to the counter to the great consternation of the customerless, Dutch-collared young persons there. But his business was not business. He was smiling, a slow, almost imperceptible smile, but an unfrowning smile.
"Any little suggestion I can make, Miss

"Any little suggested."
Cameron?" he asked gently.
Looked up. Her frown re-

Elizabeth looked up. H laxed and she smiled faintly.

"I've just been looking over these orders, Mr. McBirney," said she. "I believe

they are for Grunberg & Co."
"They didn't try that old trick?" questioned he.

"They sent in fifty or more people to buy on the quiet," she nodded slowly. "I happened to recognize one or two as their

"Well?" The Junior partner became serious. "You sent them to the right about, of course?"

'No-o, I didn't," Elizabeth admitted

slowly.
"Why not?" the Junior partner was frowning again.

"I wasn't sure," Elizabeth explained.
"They ordered for dressmaking and custom-made underclothing establishments.

The Junior partner listened. "I asked the buyers to leave their orders because we were short-handed, and I promised to save their goods for them,

she went on.
"Have they been delivered?" demanded

the Junior partner.

Elizabeth shook her head. up the establishments and asked if they could wait a few days until we could get their goods out of stock," she explained. Well?

"I found that not one of the houses knew of a lace order."

The Junior partner rubbed his cleanshaven, square chin.

"Still I don't believe there's anything in he said slowly. "They couldn't exit," he said slowly. "They couldn't expect to get the goods into their hands."
"Yes, they could expect to," responded Elizabeth. "The girl who bought the goods

worked in the establishments I called up."
"I don't see any connection," the Junior

partner was speculating.

"Grunberg & Co. knew that any num-ber of their girls would be recognized," explained Elizabeth. "Consequently the firm told them to get their friends to come in and buy.

"And then they expected we'd deliver backage, say to," she consulted one of a package, say to," she consulted one of her order slips, "to Miss Reina Dunn, care of Marguerite & Co., and then Miss Dunn could transfer the goods to her friend in Grunberg & Co.'s store."

The Junior partner's eyes opened.

"When I total up their buyings," Elizabeth concluded quietly, "I find they've

enough for a neat little sale of their own."
"Very clever," ejaculated the Junior
partner. "Fight us with our own goods."

"Why not let them have the stuff?" advanced Elizabeth.

"What!" the Junior partner wheeled on The two curious persons at the other end turned hastily to their boxes. Elizabeth colored.

"Do you realize," he hurled at her, "that this sale of ours, when not a single house in New York had a yard of the goods to spare, has been the trade event of the week?

Elizabeth looked up with parted lips

and bright eyes.

"Why, it will make a bargain reputa-tion for our house for seasons to come," he added deliberately.

"But my idea is this, Mr McBirney, Elizabeth interrupted eagerly. "Let Grunberg & Co. have the lace.

The Junior partner growled impatiently, "And then we can announce a sale for the same day and sell close to wholesale price," she went on.

"How can you do it?" The Junior partner seemed to be having work to hold him-self in. "Have you got the goods?" Elizabeth nodded.

Where did so much stock come from?" he demanded.

Elizabeth quivered.

"I bought a very large quantity from Laflin & Co.," she stammered. "How much?" persisted he.

"About all they had," confessed she.
"You bought it—you?" He looked at her in speechless amazement. She nodded unwillingly.

"Miss Cameron, was that your order the Bulletin mentioned?"

She nodded again.
"Then we actually have all the lace in the market," said he slowly. "Great Scott, can that be possible?"
"Yes," said Elizabeth hastily, "We've

got it, but we got rid of some of it on

Monday.

'All the lace in the market," repeated "All the lace in the market, the Junior partner. Suddenly he relaxed the Junior partner. "I don't think such a thing ever happened before."

He considered for a minute. "This time," he began briskly, "we'll limit the goods to the customer. That will adver-

tise well."

"But we can stand a big sale before we get our stock down to normal," urged

Elizabeth anxiously.
"Ah"—the Junior partner's delight was becoming frank-"I'll tell Jameson to run

in some of his good writing for Sunday's That'll fetch 'em.' He remained in reflection while Elizabeth turned to explain to a majestic cus-

tomer that hand-made laces were not reduced in remnants. "Miss Cameron;" the Junior partner s enthusiastic. "I think I'll ask Mr. was enthusiastic.

Jameson to play up something about our

little corner in lace."
"'Corner in lace,'" Elizabeth repeated.
"Oh, yes, yes, Mr. McBirney—a corner in

lace."
"It was a big undertaking for the house,
Miss Cameron." She met his glance nerv-

"It must be handled carefully." He considered again for a few seconds. "When the shoppers for the newspapers come around this afternoon get hold of them,' he started in again.

Elizabeth looked up inquiringly. Give them to understand," he went on, "that Point de Paris sales have been heavy and that the season's lace is getting scarce.

Elizabeth nodded understandingly. "For the Saturday evening papers, don't you think?" she proposed.

The Junior partner considered. "Yes, for the Saturday evening papers," he agreed. "Very good. Very good, indeed! Excellent! It will be a big boost for our



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Sunday 'ad.' A corner in the lace which! has been proclaimed scarce in the fashion columns the day before. I hadn't connected them. Excellent!

He was pleased. He watched Elizabeth as she stepped away to help match a sample for a particular customer. He

was still pleased as she came back.
"Anything else, Mr. McBirney?" she asked

"No, no, that's about all, I think," he answered, but still he remained standing, looking down at the floor. Then he looking down at the floor, frowned. Elizabeth watched hi wned. Elizabeth watched him.
'I think, Miss Cameron,' he said very

quietly, "that we may consider it advisable to enlarge our lace department under an up-to-date buyer.'

Elizabeth gazed at him apprehensively. And it may be necessary for you to sail for Europe at very short notice. Be pre-pared at any rate," he added, turning to go. "I'd like to get your ideas on the sub-ject;" he stopped again.

"Perhaps, if you've nothing to do on Saturday, you will take dinner with me?"

he commanded easily.
"Why — er — thank you;" Elizabeth flushed beautifully.

The Junior partner regarded it as naive delight over his invitation and smiled at Then he nodded and started away.

"A splendid woman with a head on her shoulders," he said to himself as he turned to watch her move easily down toward two women who were insisting upon being served from the same piece at the same time by a speechlessly indignant young

'An extraordinary combination, extraordinary," he added, going on his way. "Say, Gert, did you see the noble Gink

talkin' to herself as sweet as your best?"
"I did, Marie, an' I also seen him walkin' away an' smilin' like John Drew when he meets some feelin's he ain't acquainted with." A blue eye met a brown eye with a significant wink, "An' what would you say had bit him?"

Like Mother Used to Make By Helen Hale

I can sing and I can play
I can sew the livelong day,
And I always thought that I could first-rate

bake. Be it bread or cake or pie-

I can hear his soft reply—
"It is good, but not like mother used to make."

Now at first it broke my heart, For to cook is quite an art, Which I thought I had accomplished—a mis-

which I thought I had accomplished—a mis-take!

But I don't grieve any more—
Laugh instead of getting "sore"

When I hear "it's not like mother used to make."

for I think I've won at last— In the future—not the past, For I have six boys who sometime wives will

take.

Be it bread or cake or pie
I can hear the soft reply,

"It is good, but not like mother used to make."

Grammatical

An Alabama negro, who had spent several years as a servant in a New York family, returning to his home, attempted to instruct members of his family in correst usage, especially in their language. One day at the table his brother said to him: "Gimme some lasses, Sam." "You nim: "Gimme some 'lasses, Sam." "You mustn't say 'lasses," corrected Sam. "You must say molasses." "What is you talkin' 'bout?" grunted his brother. "How's I him: tus at bargain prices. Write bout?" grunted his brother. "How's I Stocking & Truss Co. Dept. 13. Worcester, Mass. none yet?"



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EARN MONEY IN SPARE TIME

etric City Silk Co., HI, W. Market, Scran

By Jean M. Thompson

Illustrations by Nellie M. Pairpoint



ARLY in March the Yel-Turtle low-Spotted crawled forth from his retreat beneath the banks of the brook, and headed straight for the home of Peter Striped-

Sides -- the Chipmunk. The entrance to Peter's home was just under the roots of a wild cherry tree, which overhung the brook. Peter had selected this spot because wild cherries are fine food, both in winter He dearly loved the small, and summer. black, puckery cherries, so full of juice; and stored away great heaps of the pits, which lasted him all winter—they were fully as good eating as beechnuts; and in a certain chamber of his house he would sit, upon cold, wintry days, cracking the nutty pits with his little sharp teeth.

Sometimes, however, there were seasons when the cherry tree bore no fruit. Then Peter had to hustle for provisions, and the yellow-spotted turtle in his bed of mud, down in the brook, could hear the patter of Peter's little white feet, as they scampered over the stone walls and tops of rail fences, back and forth, from sunrise until sunset, searching for food.

Sometimes he would bring back the funniest kind of provisions to his nest, and his furry cheeks would be so puffed out that he appeared very droll, looking exactly as if he had mumps. And if you looked closely, you might even see a quantity of stems sticking out between his two front teeth, the stems belonging to maple seeds or "maple keys," as the children know them, and Peter usually collected plenty of them to add to his stores.

The Spotted Turtle poked his head down inside the entrance of the Chipmunk's home, but all was silent within. He dearly



SO YOU ARE CURIOUS TO KNOW WHY CHIP-MUNKS WEAR STRIPES," CHUCKLED PETER



IT'S A WOOD SECRET," SPOKE THE CHIPMUNK RUBBING ONE PAW BEHIND A FURRY EAR

would have loved to go inside, but to his dismay, when he tried, he discovered that his shell was too large for the hole. So the Turtle decided to wait outside, for he had come upon a special errand—the Turtle had a great bump of curiosity, and con-sequently he desired above all things to know just why the Chipmunks wore stripes upon their sides.

As the Yellow-Spotted Turtle waited he craned his scaly black neck this way and that curiously, snapping now and then at a gnat which got in his way, and blinking his little beadlike eyes sleepily.

At last he heard scratch,

scratch over the stone wall, and the patter of little feet; then a quick, high chatter.

"Gr-r-r-r; gr-r-r-r," it sounded, and then the turtle caught sight of Peter. He had paused upon a broad flat stone to scold at a great brownish green mottled Tree Toad who sat blocking his way, in the very center of the stone. "Gr-r-r-r," chattered center of the stone. "Gr-r-r-," chattered Peter Striped-Sides, "make way!" Then as the Tree Toad did not offer to stir, Peter sat bolt upright upon the stone, holding a great brown butternut, as large as his own head, between his two front teeth, and chattering so with indignation that he shook from head to foot,

The Toad was not troubled at all by Peter's chattering, and as he did not get out of the way, but only blinked an in-solent eye at Peter, he decided to waste no more time, so hopped lightly over the lazy fellow and was soon home. Inside the hole whisked Peter with the butter-nut, and the Turtle could hear him digging away, and knew that he was burying the nut. Soon Peter appeared at his door, and sat up straight, preparing to have a little gossip with neighbor Spotted Turtle,

who soon made known why he had come.
"So you are curious to know why we
Chipmunks wear our beautiful stripes,"
chuckled Striped-Sides, commencing then and there to wash his face; for he never could bear to waste a moment in idleness.

"Well, I suppose I might tell you, neighbor Turtle, although 'tis a wood secret," spoke the Chipmunk, rubbing one paw thoughtfully behind a furry brown

"We wood creatures, you know, have always been taught that you never can catch a Weasel asleep. Well, once a Chipmunk did catch one napping, oh! a long time ago. That Chipmunk was an ances-tor of mine, and that's why we are all wearing stripes," went on the Chipmunk, polishing its little pink nose vigorously.

A regular old It happened this way. robber of a Weasel lived in a den further down this very brook, years ago; and he preyed upon every little tender furry thing that came within his reach, so that none of the wild things dare leave their children at home alone in the nest, because the Weasel was apt to come and steal them away. Finally the Red Squirrels,

Musk Rats and the Chipmunks, who then wore their coats plain, like the Quakers, held a meeting in the forest and formed a plan to outwit the old Weasel by watching for a time when he should fall asleep. And then they all decided to go to his den and fill it up with stones. So the Musk Rat and the Squirrels and Chipmunks all took turns watching the Weasel's den; but they were never able to catch him napping.

"Finally it came turn for the Chip-munks to watch the Weasel's den; so one of them stayed there one whole day and night, and just as he was about to give up in despair, thinking the Weasel never would take a nap, he actually heard the



THE FIGHT IN THE WEASEL'S DE!

Weasel snore. Then the Chipmunk and all his companions began to tote stones in their mouths to the Weasel's home, their plan being to fill it full of stones, then altogether they would roll one great over the entrance.

"Just as they had nearly filled up the passageway of the den, the old Weasel suddenly began to yawn and stretch him-self. Everybody made haste to scurry away, all except one brave little Chip-munk, who stayed behind the others, and went on stowing away small stones. the Weasel opened his hateful, little red eyes, and caught sight of the little Chipmunk. Then, so terrified was the little Chipmunk that he tried to squeeze through a tiny crevice between the stones, but alas! the old Weasel was close behind him by this time. But the Chipmunk happened to be far too quick for the Weasel, and thus it happened, that when the Weasel reached out his two front paws to catch the Chip-munk, it slipped right through the cruel claws, which happened to just touch the furry sides of the brave little Chipmunk. and strangely enough the six marks which the Weasel's sharp claws made upon the Chipmunk's coat you may see there, for

yourself, to this very day."
And then little Striped-Sides, having finished his story, and at the same time his toilette, even to the combing out of his plumy little tail, which he drew through his sharply pointed teeth, left the Yellow-Turtle, and whisked off over the fence after more butternuts.



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Among the Plays and Playerfolk

(Continued from page 24)

MARGARET ILLINGTON, in "Kindling," does more legitimate acting in the course of two hours than we recall of her past or even past-perfect performances. As Maggie Schultz, the young wife of a poor but honest stevedore, whose poverty forbids them having any children, she remorselessly holds the mirror up to East Side tenement life in (Byron Beasley) with his dread of little ones arriving until such time as they can them the wife steals. Her better afford them, the wife steals. Her thefts do not stop at articles of pawning value, for her mind is so set upon her coming maternity that she steals articles of baby dress. This develops situations which afford Miss Illington and her support ample emotional opportunities.

THIRD AVENUE may laugh more, but not longer than Fifth Avenue or Riverside Drive over the more-or-ess happy ending of "Bought and Paid For." No American dramatist of our time can write a better play than George Broadhurst when he is in, what we might say, the pink of condition; and it is hardly necessary to say that he had most of his wits about him when he wrote this Playhouse success. Charles Richman, as Robert Stafford, is a gotten-rich-quick young man who very abruptly, not to say foolishly, falls in love with Virginia Blaine (Julia Dean), a telephone girl, who becomes his bought-and-paid-for wife. Fortunately for herself and for the fun of the play, Virginia has a sister (Marie Nordstrom) and a brother-in-law (Frank Craven) who have abundant, however unconscious, senses of humor. Stafford is a young Napoleon of industry who plunges wherever he goes, even into The result is that even his his club bar. telephone-girl wife feels properly insulted at his dissipations, and resigns her wifely duties-temporarily. Then the husband gets lonesome-and promotes a reconciliation. This play is not so bad as, but is quite a good deal more humorous than, it

GEORGE M. COHAN, in "The Little Millionaire," has a vehicle which he not only built himself but which he hitches and pulls about in veritable runaway fashion without much indication of tiring. In fact, the playwright-star twin-kles so busily from curtain rise to curtain fall that the other members of the

cast serve rather more than less as a background. Being a farce, there is not much of a plot to hamper Messrs. Cohan and Co. in going to pedal and vocal extremities, and incidentally carrying the play well on to its two hundredth performance,

AMONG eighteen or twenty successes on Broadway one of the cleanest and most captiva-ting is "The Quaker Girl," in which Ina Claire and



GEORGE M. COHAN AND LILA RHODES IN "THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE

Clifton Crawford are sharing an abundant success. The play ambles gently rather than hustles, and it is a bit too It provokes no other criticism. Miss Claire, the new prima donna, who plays the title role, is a charming dancer, sings daintily and is so altogether winsome that in a more romantic and gallant age she might be the toast of the town.

NCE on a time there may have been a thread of plot and a few ghosts of characterizations to "Take My Advice," but that was before Comedian Willie Collier revised, revamped and reduced the play to a monologue in which he does most, if not all, the talking. From a junk shop in the first act, the room in which Mr. Collier moves and has his being becomes a workshop in the last. An-tiques, collected at great expense to William Ogden (Collier), are finally put aside to make room for an iron safe and cash register along with other office bric-a-brac. The thrifty Professor who had furnished the first act with rare, underdone art objects at a huge profit is forced to

take back his near - gold Chinese idol when the victim discovers that he has paid some thousand dollars excess freight on it. Result: he repudiates the old swindler and declines to marry his fraudulent daughter. He wants Paula, who, being Mrs. Collier off the stage, can afford to reciprocate without violating any conventions. Mr. Collier has it goes. many funny things to say and he says them in his very extra-dryest manner.



ROSE STAHL IN MAGGIE PEPPER"

Keeping School in the Home

(Continued from page.18)

may be cut around the inside edge of the lace, leaving an uncut place on the side for the hinge of a little door which opens. Or the cut may be down the middle of the center, making two doors with hinges. The doily may be mounted on a pretty

shade of colored paper. Buy sheets of small scrap pictures and let the children paste these as their fancy suggests. the inside of the door may be written a verse, for a valentine must always carry a The sentiment of these

loving message. verses is childlike:

"When you look into this letter, You'll know I love you better Than a year ago today!"

"This is Valentine's Day, And I just want to say That I love you."

"If I were a valentine,
I know what I would do,
I'd jump into an envelope,
And travel straight to you."

Another kind of valentine is cut out of white paper which is folded once, and the pattern placed so that a little book in

the form of flowers, leaves and pot is cut out, the fold making a hinge in three places, as indicated. The outside of the book may be colored with paint or crayola, and the verse written on the inside. For the younger children heart-shaped book would be easier to color.

At Easter time, the children may send cards of their own making to delight the hearts of aunties and grandmothers. In addition to cards painted



with spring flowers, one can cut out of colored paper beauti-ful little flowers. stems and leaves. which may be arranged on a card

in a very artistic manner. From the same material cut outlines of chickens and rab-

bits which decorate a card charmingly.

Perhaps tradition has preserved no more beautiful festival than that of May The very name suggests green fields and flowers and the open country, and on Saturday through the month of May it is familiar sight to see processions of city children, headed by a proud little May queen, seeking out "grassy places." Why the queen's retainers should always wear queer little baseball caps of red, white and blue, it would be difficult to say, but such is the established custom in New York. If our children celebrate May Day, let us not use a color scheme of red, white and blue, but keep these colors, as we do the flag, for patriotic occasions. May Day colors should suggest the flowers pale lavender, yellow, pink or blue. The streamers of the May pole may be made of strips of muslin or cheesecloth, which are just as effective as ribbon, and much more reasonable in price. The top of the pole should

be decorated with flowers, real flowers if possible, but if the nature of the celebration demands something more durable, let the children find some small branches, and make tiny pink blossoms and green leaves of colored tissue paper. These may be wired or pasted on the real branches, giving the effect of cherry blossoms and

decorating the top of the May pole.

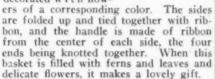
This old Engllish song may be sung as the children march to the May pole and folk dance music played for the dancing:

"Come lasses and lads, get leave of your dads,
And away to the May-pole hie,
For every fair has a sweetheart there,
And the fiddler's standing by.
For Willie shall dance with Jane,
And Johnny has got his Joan,
To trip it, trip it, trip it,
Trip it up and down."

On May Day revive the custom of hanging May baskets on the door for a greeting; this would also be a charming way to celebrate a birthday. basket can be made of A May

> A 74 大學 小文章

heavy paper or light cardboard in this form and decorated. They are very effec-tive when painted with a flat wash of pink, blue or lavender on the inside, and the white on the outside decorated with flow-



Christmas is so many months away that we will not take up the many delightful observances that are in the special province of children for that holy day. But for the Christmas observance as well as others, the work done by the little ones means a great deal of work for some grown-up. Nevertheless, can't we apply these words in a new sense, "Not what we give, but what we share?" and we will realize that we can make children happier by doing things with them than for them.

The Book of Hours By Anna Beardsley Simar

e wrote a book, my Love and I; And God, He published it. And thereto we subscribed our names With ink of holy writ,

Now questions new throng every page We con of this new lore, And eyes meet eyes in sweet replies From deeps unguessed before.

O little Son! O little Book We wrote with faltering sight! Father, forgive each erring line, And make the end come right.

Poor Reputation

"I had to be away from school yester-y," said Tommy.

day," said Tommy.
"You must bring an excuse," said the teacher.

"Who from?" "Your father."

"He ain't no good at making excuses; ma catches him every time.'



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A Girl and a Suit Case

(Continued from page 14)

CHAPTER IV

THEY were speeding through lovely Westchester, and John Page, al-though he had not swung his chair back, had made no conversational prog-The girl gave him no further She drew off her chamois gloves ress. help. and he saw that her hands were white and slender and without ornament. Little curling wisps of golden-brown hair, that the exertion of making the train had disturbed, hung rebelliously but deliciously around her temples.

The filmy blue thing at her throat

fluttered mockingly.

Page thought she filled the car with fragrance, as a June rose garden permeates the twilight with its perfume. Ordinarily, his conversational powers were on a par with his effervescent, vital energy, these didn't seem to be on tap at the moment, and he couldn't get a start. dumbless had seized upon him the instant he felt the need of the spoken word, and in silence he watched her. He thought she was mentally far away, as she studied the flying landscape, but actually she was thinking of him, and there was an occasional little twitch at the corners of her rosy mouth, which, if he had seen and read aright, might have encouraged him vastly. last he took the bit in his teeth and blurted, with unnatural and startling in-"This is my first day in the East tensity. and I like it. I only reached New York this morning."

The shock of the sudden and determined confidence drew the girl quickly around from the window. She regarded Page first with mild surprise and then

with growing amusement.

"You seem in a desperate hurry to get out of it again," was her comment.

He laughed a bit awkwardly, but felt relieved nevertheless and once more con-

fident. The ice had been broken.

"I had to hurry," he explained, with a cheerful grin. "I found unexpected excitement waiting for me. It always does," he added reflectively. "I reckon I can't he added reflectively. get away from it."

Her eyes began to give forth a sparkle of interest. Plainly she found this big, handsome, boyish chap very likeable.

"Are you fond of excitement?"

asked encouragingly.

"Well, I don't look for it, but it seems to hunt for me," he confided half seriously. "It is a fact I can't be in a place ten minutes before something unusual happens."
"Isn't that lovely," she cried, clasping

her hands together in her lap and growing excited berself. "What fun you must find

This was a view of it that hadn't occurred to Page for a long time and he rather hedged at it.

"It makes things lively, I'll admit," he said, "but it gets to be a sort of nuisance after a while. Everyone learns to expect it and it grows into a sort of reputation."
"I think it's very interesting," she said,

decisively. "What sort of things happen

to you?

No special sort. It may be something that seems quite trivial, but it's certain to turn out to be of importance. Now, take this morning, for instance. Before I'd this morning, for instance. It been in New York half an hourHe checked himself abruptly as his eyes fell guiltily on the suit case. Here he was blundering into more trouble, and he could feel himself blushing. She was leaning forward, interested and eager.

'Well, what happened?" she demanded

imperiously.

'Somebody stole my suit case," he said lamely. lamely. He was a bit ashamed, but re-lieved also, to hear how inane and in-offensive the statement sounded. The girl looked a bit disappointed.

"Oh, but I don't call that much of an adventure," she said. "Why anybody could

have a suit case stolen."

"Yes, but not the way I did, and not with the subsequent developments," he insisted. "Now, it may seem foolish to you, but I am as certain as I can be of anything that the theft of that suit case is going to have some important bearing on my

"How mysterious. Were the contents

of great value?

Not particularly; it isn't that that matters. But it isn't over yet. You see, there's a lot about it I-I can't tell you just now, You see, there's but I'd like to some day, when I know it all myself.

He looked hopefully at her, but her smile was enigmatical and she made no

promise.

"It will be an interesting story, I'm e," she said. "But I'm afraid you are sure," she said.

superstitious, Mr. Page.

He liked the sound of his name as she spoke it and he thought with inward ecstacy how wonderful it would be if she ever called him John or Bug, or any other familiar appellation. Instantly he resolved that she should, some day.

'Perhaps I am superstitious," he agreed. "But I'd willingly wager a gold mine that I am right about this. It's always been that way with me. These haphazard things that seem of no particular impor-tance have always proved serious. I've always said that a hen laid my career."
"What a preposterous stateme

statement!" She looked at him with amused expectancy.
"It's a fact," he said, smiling at the

reminiscence, "my life really was made or marred, as may yet be determined, by an egg, although other influences of an incidental nature have been busy ever since."

Her interest had quite taken her beyond the reserve she had shown at first, and Page was fast gathering confidence from the progress he was making. As a matter of fact, there was nothing about him that could possibly do other than encourage confidence. His brown eyes were wide and frank, and the outside corners wrinkled quizzically when he smiled. The corners of his well-shaped mouth had a trick of drawing upward, which made one want to laugh with him, and his speech was quiet and simple. And besides all these points he was remarkably good looking. "You'll have to tell me about the egg."

"It's too big a conundrum she declared.

for me to guess."
"Well, when I was in college," he said. "at Washington and Lee, down in Virginia, there were several of us who had a lot of trouble keeping out of trouble. I was stronger on athletics than scholarship, but the faculty kindly recognized my useful ness as a left-handed pitcher on the champion intercollegiate baseball nine of the

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South, and overlooked the rest. So I managed to struggle along.

There was one member of the faculty, the professor of mathematics, who was very unpopular with all of us. He was an old grouch—as crabbed and cantankerous as the sums he tried to make us do, and the boys didn't like him. I didn't care much for him myself, but as I never did any of his sums, and stood at zero in mathematics, I didn't feel any personal enmity toward him. But he disliked all of us, indiscriminately, and, of course, that didn't do him

any good.
"One dark night I was on my way to my room when I was hailed in stage whis-pers. 'Come on, "Bug," 'one of the boys pers. 'Come on, "Bug,"' one of the besaid. 'We're going to egg Old Euclid.'

"I found that they had a basket of eggs and were waiting for the professor to cross the campus on his way home for the night. Of course I was a good thrower and I had to join 'em.

Pretty soon Old Euclid's gaunt form loomed up and when he got quite close to us we let fly. We bombarded him pretty us we let fly. us we let fly. We boild good eggs, and thoroughly with perfectly good eggs, and Then he was considerably spattered up. we disappeared."

"And I suppose you all got suspended," said warmly. "I think you deserved she said warmly.

none of us got suspended exage assured her. "Of course the actly," Page assured her. "Of course the professor was in a terrible rage. He raved at us while we were pelting him and then he went right away, all plastered with eggs, and got Prexy and the faculty out of their beds and laid the case before them. were sleepily indignant, but they didn't care much for the mathematics person themselves. They asked him who the boys

were.
"'I couldn't recognize the young scoundrels,' he said, 'but 'one of them was tall and threw with his left hand, and he hit me every time he threw.

"You see, he never went to baseball games, or he'd have spotted me himself. Everybody else in the faculty from Prexy down recognized his description as a perfect portrait of me. He wouldn't be soothed, and swore he'd go right away and get a warrant and have me arrested. One of the professors was friendly and found it in him to slip over to my room and tell me about it. Well, to shorten the story, that settled my education. The thought of what the Male Parent would say when he heard that his offspring was in jail, made me resolve to skip that episode, and I caught the midnight train for home.

"And then what happened? What did

the Male Parent say?

'Of course, he wasn't exactly sympathetic, and a number of things happened. He intimated that if I couldn't go to col-ledge respectably I could go somewhere else, so I caught another train and went out West."

His humor was infectious and she laughed merrily at his story. Their friendship was progressing amazingly, but Page found the sparkles in her blue eyes dis-concerting. They made him almost forget what he was talking about.

"Fancy doing such things!" she ex-laimed. "How old were you?"
"I was eighteen," John confessed.
That was ten years ago." claimed.

"And did you find excitement waiting

for you in the West?"
"Right there, waiting," he answered. "I got off the train, after I thought I had



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traveled long enough, at a little cow town in Wyoming. It has grown some since then, but it was just a collection of shacks, saloons and the railroad depot. It looked sort of lonesome as I stood there watching the train disappear down the track, when a strapping big cowboy came up to me and

grabbed my bag.
"'All right, Bub, come along,' he said. "I went right along with him, having nothing else to do in particular. He led the way to a buckboard and we got in and the ponies galloped us over twenty miles of range to one of the biggest ranches in the States. The excitement began when he sat me down at the door of the ranch house. The owner came out, expecting to house. greet a nephew from the East, and his extended arms almost embraced me before he discovered the difference.

"I was a bit embarrassed, but the piccowboy had a lot of interest for me. I'd turesque fashion in which he addressed the cowboy wanted to take it out on me, but the old man interfered, and gathered me into his fold. He proved to be a splendid old chap, with a heart as big as a mountain, and a sense of good humor. He laughed for several days at the cowboy's mistake in kidnapping me and he re-christened me Charlie Ross. The name The name stuck to me until I got tired of it and instituted a campaign to lose it."
"How did you lose it?" she asked.

He laughed and then continued some-what apologetically: "Well, you see, it's a bit rough out there and conduct is primitive. After I'd busied myself for some time convincing the cowboys that I didn't like the name Charlie Ross, they held a convention and resolved that James J. Jeffries would be more appropriate.

There was not the slightest traces of egotism in Page as he told his story. His manner was as naive as a child's and his breezy humor and ready smile gave the tale a certain absorbing interest. The girl leaned back in her chair, and laughed with him in pure joy

She wanted the story to go on in unending chapters and she encouraged him

with interrogations. "Did you become a cowboy?" she asked.

"Oh, yes. The old gentleman gave me a job, and took a great fancy to me. I own the ranch now," he added modestly.

"He made me a partner after a while, and a couple of years ago, when he wanted to retire. I bought him out with the help of the Male Parent. You see, all that came from the hen that laid the eggs that I threw at Old Euclid. My dad still thinks I'm something of a scapegrace and not of much credit to the Confederate States of America, but I think he has forgiven me for throwing the eggs and running away."

"I suppose I shall have to forgive you too, although I strongly sympathize with that unfortunate professor," she said, her eves brimming with metriment. "But eyes brimming with metriment. what was that awful name they called you

at college?"
"'Bug,'" he said. "They called me that

because of my ring."

He held out his left hand, strong and brown, and showed her the gray-blue scarab in the golden circle.

"I always wear that, because my mother gave it to me," he explained, his voice softening. "I used to mark the beetle on everything I owned, and the boys gave me that nickname. My old chum at college, Harry Randolph, started it."

Sudden surprise and wonderment came into the girl's face as Page spoke. She leaned forward eagerly.

"Oh, then you-

As abruptly as she had begun she checked herself. He looked up in astonishment from contemplating his ring, and she turned her eyes away quickly. He thought he saw in them recognition, mischief, amusement, he could not tell what.

He was puzzled.

"Pardon me, what were you about to say?" he asked.

During the second she gave to consider-ing her answer, her eyes went from the ring on John's hand to the suit case and the mark on the corner, and she exclaimed wonderingly: "Why, there's a bug on the wonderingly: suit case, just like the one on the ring!"
"So there is," he agreed innocently,

looking at the scarab.
"Isn't that strange?" she cried. "I wonder how that got there? I never saw "I . it before."

She gazed at it in puzzled wonderment and seemed fascinated. Page grew nervous and apprehensive. However much he might have welcomed a discussion of the mark earlier on the journey, he wished now to allay apprehension and suspicion.
"I suppose it is the owner's mark," he

suggested vaguely.
"But I'm sure it isn't," she said positively. "He must have borrowed that suit case somewhere-probably from one of the

"That may account for it," he agreed quickly, wondering at the same time who "he" might be. "Scarabs are common enough nowadays," he went on, "and a

great many people use them as marks."

As quickly and deftly as he could be turned the talk from the suit case. He regarded it as talismanic now, and not to be trifled with. It had done splendid service so far, and he did not want to tempt fate as long as they were getting along so swim-There was no telling what his hoodoo might turn on him, and he was quite content to let things be as they were.

Neither had noticed the growing darkness outside, nor that the lamplight had taken place of the late afternoon daylight, To Page the flight of within their car. time meant nothing so long as this perfectly adorable girl sat opposite and tened to him. He launched into other tales of the West, determined not to let her interest flag, and dreading the approaching end of the journey.

They were laughing and chatting like old friends, without the slightest trace of reserve, when the trained rolled into the

Hartford Station.

The call of conductor and brakeman brought them back to sudden consciousness of their surroundings and the girl ex-claimed in surprise: "Why, we're here."

"So we are," her companion agreed with real regret. "I thought we had just left the Grand Central Station.

She laughed, the train stopped and John jumped up to help her draw a dainty silken coat over her graceful shoulders. Then he handed her gloves to her and gathered up the suit case.

(Continued in the April McCall's)

The Doctor

'Is your son out of danger yet?' "No; the doctor is going to make three or four more visits."—Louisville Courier-Iournal.

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Making Money with Belgian Hares

By Frank H. Sweet

N MAY, 1910, Tommy Thacher bought a dozen male Belgian hares for three dollars, plus forty cents expressage. were from four to five weeks old and remarkably uniform in size and coloring, showing good breeding. The friend from whom he purchased the hares wrote: Give them plenty of room, the right kind of food and by fall you will have not only large hares, but extra fine flavored ones for the table.'

On their arrival, Tommy placed the hares in a poultry run that had thick sod, and where they had access at all times to the house occupied by the poultry the run belonged to. With them went a pet Easter rabbit about twice their age and nearly twice their size.

Besides the succulent grass in the run, Tommy found they would eat very little. The hares simply ignored such things as potato peelings, waste celery, cabbage, lettuce, etc., but would occasionally eat a little bread. Besides, they had constant access to a dish of oats. Almost by accident it was discovered they liked plantain leaves, and later on the large red clover. the middle of June they were eating a half bushel daily of these two, and later on a bushel daily. Within a month they were as large as the Easter rabbit, an ordinary black-and-white bunny. tember they averaged twice his size, and by November were nearly three times as large, and in September one of the females gave birth to fourteen little ones. With these she was moved to a second floor roomy loft, where she successfully raised the large litter.

Soon after this one of the hares was sold for table use for a dollar, and a little later three more went at the same price About this time for the same purpose. also the doe was sold with a pair of her young ones for two dollars. This left a dozen young ones' which by Christmas were ready for market, being then about the size and weight of a full-grown wild rabbit of the fields.

During the interval between the middle of September to the middle of March, when the last one was disposed of, the Belgian hares cost Tommy, in straw for bedding, \$1.80; oats and corn, \$2.40; clover hay, \$2.70, and other feed, 90 cents. Unlike the summer raised ones, they required much attention and work, not the least of which was the thawing out of frozen water dishes daily.

In January the loft still had one young male and six young does. In late February these six does gave birth to fortytwo young ones. One of these was quite a being born with one ear only, curiosity, and this directly in the middle of the head.

The third week in March these fortytwo young ones were sold wholesale as "Easter bonnies" for forty cents apiece. The does being thin from nursing the young ones, were thrown in for good measure. At the end of ten months Tommy's account with the hares stood

mus	*																	
DR														CR				
Feed		0							0				\$.90	Sold for table use.\$ 4.0				
													2.40	Sold for breeding. 2.0				
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When You Feel a Cold Coming On

By Dr. Elizabeth B. Reed

A simple but very effective remedy for "raw" throat and chest, experienced espe-

and speakers, is to drink hot milk, then for a minute or two bathe the chest serves both as a stimulant and nutrient.

For inflamed "raw throat," unaccompanied by coughing, bind around the throat thin strip of well-peppered salt pork After twelve hours the pork is removed and for a few hours longer a plain fresh flannel band is substituted. Keep out of draughts

Instead of water for a cold pack, some use alcohol, full strength; not only is it more effective, but, besides, one is not so liable to take cold the next morning after removing the pack.

A Honolulu remedy for sore throat is fresh pineapple, as much as one can digest. The effect is marvelous.

IF YOU BECOME HOARSE

Carefully roast a large lemon in the oven, so that the skin does not break and the juice escape. To the hot juice add enough white sugar to make a syrup. Now add ten grains of quinine. Take a tea-spoonful every half hour.

You make cayenne syrup of half a cupful of sugar and just enough water to dissolve in, adding a pinch of cayenne pep-per. Cook until slightly ropy, and take while warm. Use plain boiling water in the following way: After pouring the water into a basin soak in it a sponge. Squeeze out the water. Then, holding the sponge to mouth and nose, breathe alternately through the mouth and nose, in and out, for ten or fifteen minutes, and, if you like, several times a day. Each time wash the face in cold water.

A delectable remedy for loss of voice is the following: After whipping to a stiff froth the white of an egg, stir in one teaspoonful of sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Avoid talking and rest the throat.

For tickling in the throat, coughing and hoarseness a very good remedy is glycerine heated and rubbed hot as can be borne on the throat and chest, covering closely with a warm all-wool flannel.

To rub on the chest and back for a hoarse cold, take a wide mouthed bottle partly filled with common yellow vaseline, stirring into it as much turpentine as it will take up. Rub in thoroughly, but do not cover with flannel, as the confined heat Rub in thoroughly, but do will cause blistering.

SYRUPS FOR A COLD

This receipt has been in use since 1827. Boil one cupful of molasses, a small piece of butter, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a small piece of onion and a little hoarhound. Cook until it is a thick syrup, but do not let it candy.

To make mullein syrup, cover dried mullein leaves with cold water, allowing the whole to steep slowly until strength is abstracted. Strain, adding sugar in the proportion of half a cupful of sugar to a cupful of liquid, and boil down to a thick syrup. Half a teaspoonful as needed gives almost instant relief. This may be bottled and kept for future use.

After gathering boneset (otherwise known as thoroughwort) in early autumn, strip off enough leaves and flowers to fill a half-gallon measure. Over these pour a generous pint of water, boiling while closely covered. Strain and squeeze through a cloth. There should be a pint of liquid. To this add three cupfuls of sugar, boiling again for not more than fifteen minutes, when the liquid will be thickened to a syrup. Three times a day take a tablespoonful.

Into a covered vessel put two quarts of cold water and one ounce each of elecampane, comfrey, hoarhound tops and spikenard. Let the whole simmer for five hours, adding water from time to time to keep the original two quarts. After straining add one pound of loaf sugar and boil down to one quart. Keep well corked in a cool place. One dessertspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

FOR A COUGH

In an earthen jar place three fresh eggs, pouring over them a quart of cider vinegar. Allow the whole to stand for twenty-four hours, when the shells will be soft. Beat the eggs with enough sugar to make a paste of the consistency of common cake batter. Now add the vinegar, beat thoroughly, strain and bottle for use. A tablespoonful four times daily.

For cough or irritated throat: Two tablespoonfuls of honey and glycerine, one tablespoonful of lemon juice with a dash of ginger. Keep the mixture warm. To relieve a cough take a teaspoonful of heated honey. This will often quickly stop a cough, and seems to be especially effective at night, and in the night season when lying down aggravates.

An excellent method of relieving a cough is to place a half-filled hot water bottle over an alcohol flannel on the chest. TAR AND OTHER RECIPES FOR HACKING COUGH

For a cough, boil equal parts of pine tar, New Orleans molasses and cider vinegar in a new crock for thirty minutes. Place in a cool place overnight. after skimming off the tar, bottle the SVIUD. Take a good teaspoonful every four hours during the day.

To strained hoarhound tea add sufficient honey to make a syrup. After adding a few drops of oil or tar boil down to a syrup. Now add a little lemon juice and bottle. One-half teaspoonful every three Now add a little lemon juice and hours a day is very helpful and soothing.

A licorice cough remedy: Soak a cup-ful of flaxseed overnight. Next morning boil together for an hour the flaxseed, an ounce and a half of powdered licorice root, a quarter pound of chopped raisins and two quarts of water. Then add half pound of sugar, boiling for another hour. Strain, cool and bottle. Tablespoonful every four hours.

A glassful of plain milk heated to the boiling point and sipped very slowly often stops the inclination to cough.

If the sufferer will only remain in bed keep in a warm room well ventilated, and take liquid nourishment with plentiful allowance of juicy fruits, and frequent libations of barley water, linseed tea, toast water and the like, he will be surprised at the speedy relief which he will obtain and the short course of his attack.

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The Importance of Sitting Down

DO YOU know how to sit down? Well, if you do not, you must resign your-self to going down into old age with hip proportions which make a woman so unsightly. How many women we see who have spread out in ungainly fashion below the waist, having completely lost all that symmetry of figure which a little attention to posture would have enabled them to retain. Unaware that the manner of sitting has brought them to this pass, women try all manner of exercises to reduce this superfluous flesh. Rolling on the floor is one of these methods. Many a woman tortures herself for a half hour each day by stretching out full length on the carpet and rolling from one side of the room to the other in the effort to regain the sylph-like proportions of her earlier years.

Standing for twenty minutes after each meal is another fad with women who want to retain their slender lines.

"Mercy me! Why don't you all sit down?" recent luncheon when the guests had returned to the drawing-room, and all but herself were standing stiff and erect in va-

rious parts of the room.
"Oh, don't you know," came a chorus of voices in reply. "You must stand per-

fectly still for twenty minutes after eating in order to keep your figure."

"Keep my figure!" cried the weighty one. "Well, as I have about two hundred pounds of it, I don't think I'll make myself uncomfortable trying to keep it.

Rolling may be a good reducer, al-though you do emerge from the process a Standing is also bit red and disheveled. good for one provided the correct poise of the body is maintained. But attention to your position when sitting is of prime importance. Few people really sit properly. Most of us loll in our chairs on the small of the back, with curved shoulders and depressed diaphragm pushing every internal organ out against the walls of the abdomen. Is it any wonder we get deformed as we grow older? The head, too, sags forward, pulling the muscles at the back of the neck, until in time a lump of fat is accumulated there.

If you would avoid all these disfigurements sit up straight in your chair. the body well back into the seat, until the small of your back rests against the back of the chair. The rest of your spine will thus be easily and comfortably supported, and the head will be naturally poised on the shoulders. You can sit thus for a long the shoulders. time without fatigue, because there is no undue strain on the muscles. Best of all, by becoming a "revised sitter," you will escape some of the ills which unregen-erate flesh is heir to.

Inquisitive

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Aunt-Why do you ask such silly questions, Freddie

Little Nephew-Well, I saw some scalps on your dressing-table.

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Sea Food and Lenten Dishes-No. 2

By Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce

FISH as a food is desirable at all seasons of the year, but it is especially so during the spring months. Lent means abstinence from meat to a great many people, and even those who recognize no religious obligation find the lighter food more healthful as the warmer weather approaches.

What to buy and how to be sure of the best conditions have become serious questions during the past few years. Cold storage and methods of preservation have made it possible to offer apparently good fish that in reality is unfit for food. As a matter of fact, however, good fish is not difficult to obtain if only one has a little knowledge of the proper seasons, of what should and what should not be in the best condition at a given time of the year.

Years back, when refrigerating cars were unknown, there were certain tests easy to apply. Gills must be of a bright red and the eyes should not have become Today we get fish in perfect condition for eating that has traveled many hundreds of miles packed in ice. tact with ice not infrequently whitens the gills and dulls the eyes, though the flesh may be in prime condition. Under such circumstances watchfulness is of little value and the buyer is of necessity thrown back upon the integrity of the dealer.

While experience and repeated visits to the market should teach the general appearance of fish in good condition, trust and confidence are absolutely essential. It is not enough for fish to appear good. The length of time that has elapsed since the catch is made must be known. The honest, trusty dealer is the only safe guide. February, March and the follow-ing months offer a rich variety of sea food. Codfish, flounders, fluke, frost fish, hadpompano, red snapper, salmon. sheepshead, pike, smelts, scallops, striped bass and eels are all in prime condition at the opening of the calendar spring, and even during the last weeks of winter. A little later blue fish from the southern waters is offered, and early in March shad from North Carolina has appeared. The list is a long and tempting one, and with its help abstinence from meat ceases to be a trial.

Oddly enough, large halibut is better after being from four to six days in a refrigerator than when first caught, and because of that fact much of the best halibut comes to our markets from the Pacific coast. As a safe general rule, however, fish that can be caught within a two days' journey makes the best and safest choice. Again fish taken from cool waters are of a finer quality and richer flavor than those caught in the South, though the Gulf of Mexico yields us pompano and red snapper that are delicious. Early blue fish come to us from Florida and has a certain delicacy of its own, but it lacks the rich flavor and the firm flesh which characterize the fish of the later season which is caught off the more northern coast. Shad, that delicious morsel of the spring, is obtainable for a considerable period of time, as it begins to run in Florida during the cold weather and finds Canton, O. its way North by degrees. Time was when Hudson and Connecticut river shad were held to be the best of the season, modern manufacturing methods have spoiled both rivers, and North Carolina and Delaware shad are the choicest to be have had today.

Chicken halibut, or the young fish weighing from five to twenty pounds, is always delicate, dainty and sweet in flavor, but unlike the large fish, it should be quite fresh and caught within easy reach of the selling market. The best are found off the New England coast and can hardly be too highly recommended. Both halibut and cod are seasonable all the year. Early salmon comes from the West; Oregon mainly, but by April the Kennebeck catch is ready for market, and epicures claim

that it is superior.

Flounders and flukes are in prime condition in the spring. It is not uncommon to hear the latter spoken of as plaice and the larger flounders as sole, but the fact is that plaice and sole do not abound in our waters. They are English and may be fairly said to belong among the luxuries. Fluke and flounder on the other hand are abundant and of moderate cost. They yield solid and substantial flesh. The smaller ones are used as pan fish and have a certain sweetness of their own, but the larger ones make the more economical purchase. There is a small proportion of bone and less proportion of waste. can be used in the whole or cut off into fillets. They are rich in oil and are a very wholesome food. Both sea bass and striped bass are offered in the spring, but the latter are only to be had from the South until such time as the northern waters feel the effect of early summer suns.

King fish, smelts, porgies, and butter fish are all included in the list of spring foods. They make delicious pan fish and each has its own distinctive flavor. The large porgies are extremely oily and hearty, the smaller ones are more dainty and delicate. Smelts have a long season. They are with us through the winter and continue during the spring. What are known as green smelts are those that have no touch of frost and are held at a higher price. In the opinion of many connois-seurs, however, a touch of frost adds to their flavor, and the cold weather fish that have been stiffened shortly after the catch was made are among the best that can be Many of them are caught along eaten. the New England coast and become chilled before packing. Gourmets differ as to the comparative value of the large and small smelts, but it is safe to say that the larger ones, which include roes, are rich and hearty while the smaller ones are more delicate in flavor.

Shell fish may be fairly counted the luxuries of the sea. Oysters have been somewhat under suspicion of late, but it is hardly deserved. Commercial greed has, to be sure, spoiled many waters and greater care in selecting is required than once was the case. But there are good oysters without number and good oysters are a wholesome as well as tempting deli cacy. Blackford, one of the largest and most experienced dealers in the country asserts that deep-sea oysters are perfectly

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"Yassuh," she replied between sobs.

"I want to see the remains."
"I is de remains," she answered proudly.
Everybody's.

safe and in every way desirable. Also that the output of one particular variety will be better one year, of another variety another year, and this without apparent reason. This season the Seapuitt and Cotuit oysters are both especially fine, while there are numberless others in good and even prime condition.

Lobsters have been over-caught for so long a time that they have grown more and more scarce until now the price renders them almost prohibitive in the average household. Last season they touched seventy-five cents a pound and unfortunately have ceased to be classed among general food supplies. They fill a unique place, however, for which nothing else quite compensates. The most abundant source of supply today is the North New England coast. They are sold both cooked and uncooked, and while there is a certain prejudice extant concerning the purchase of boiled lobsters, they are regarded as the best in some markets.

It is quite easy to apply a satisfactory test to lobsters. The lobster that has been boiled while perfectly fresh is found with the tail pressed closely against the body, and when the tail is pulled down it will spring back into place. Otherwise the freshness of the fish is at least open to suspicion. The uncooked lobster must give unmistakable signs of life and activity to be in good condition. Shell fish are not killed in the taking, and death from normal causes renders them unfit for food.

Clams are obtainable at all seasons. but the soft shell are fattest and richest when snow is on the ground. They come to market in two forms-in the shell and in bunches. It is the part of both wisdom and economy to buy the former. Any de-parture from perfect freshness is easily discovered and the clams are sweeter, more highly flavored and give a richer yield than when they have been opened and kept on ice. Fresh clams close the shell firmly when touched, yet are easily opened. The soft, large, round part is all that is good for food, unless soup or broth are to be Then the necks can be boiled and made. Then the necks can be boiled and strained. Unfortunately they are not as generally known as are the hard clams, or quahaugs, as the New Englanders call them, for they are richer in flavor and much more delicate. Fried they are delicious, though most too rich for some tastes. But broiled, baked or steamed they make ideal food. To broil them, prepare in the same manner as oysters and cook over a clear fire. To steam them, choose small clams, carefully wash the shells, and cook until they open. Serve with butter sauce. To bake them, choose the biggest and fattest that can be found Lay the large soft portion of each in half a shell. Add two or three disclike pieces of fat salt pork, a lump of butter, a grating of onion, a dash of pepper and sprinkle with breadcrumbs. Cook in a quick oven just long enough to brown, and you will have a dish fit for a Lucullus

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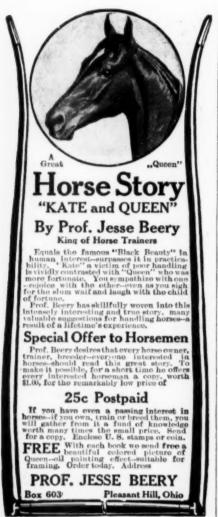
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Fighting Fires in the House

By Margaret Travers

WOMAN standing at a window peers through the dusk with a look of alarm. "Edward," she says, turning to her husband with a quick movement. 'the lace curtains are afire in the Johnsons upstairs sitting-room, and I believe the family is downstairs at dinner."

Her husband darts into the hall, seizes small, hand fire-extinguisher from a closet under the stairway and a minute late is bounding up his neighbor's stairway, three steps at a time, while the various members of the Johnson family stand awe-stricken or rush about in confusion.

"I thought I smelled smoke," says a daughter, after the fire had been extinguished, "and yet I hadn't any idea it was in the house!"

Yet, she of the keen sense of smell was responsible for the fire, for she had gone down to dinner after opening a window near an unprotected gaslight. A puff of wind, a curtain fluttering in the breeze and the damage was done, or, rather, com-menced. A moment's carelessness and the result necessitated an expenditure of several dollars for new hangings.

Nine-tenths of the fires occurring in the home are directly traceable to similar acts of carelessness. Someone leaves a window open, a candle is left to splutter under a frail, paper shade, a match dropped to the floor, becomes a source of danger in the hands of the child who picks it up, while nothing is thought of throwing inflammable and combustible rags and debris in cellar corners, under stairways and be-

neath sinks.

Too much cannot be said in recommending the use of safety matches in the home. Although they can only be ignited by scratching on the side of the box, they should be kept out of the reach of little for children are quick to what they see their elders do, and the fascination of ignition is greater for the child than for the adult. A woman's dress may be set afire by her stepping on an ordinary match which has been carelessly dropped to the floor. Likewise, ordinary matches carried about in the clothing are a possible source of danger. An unaccountable, mysterious fire in the home may be the result of hanging a coat, with matches in the pocket, in the closet near a wall heated from a furnace flue. These are only suggestions of the danger that follows in the wake of the ordinary match.

Not long ago a woman awoke during the night to find her sewing machine in flames. One of the drawers, in which an ordinary match had been dropped, had been left open. But matches do not ignite of their own accord, and it was not until the charred remains of a tiny mouse was found in the ruins of the machine that the woman was able to account for the fire. It was perfectly reasonable to assume that the mouse had scampered into the open drawer and while nibbling about had ignited the match. Sooner or later acts of thoughtlessness, such as the owner of the sewing machine was guilty of, reap their reward in fire, and the horror of it all is that no one can tell how serious will be

the result.

As preventative measures are always preferable to corrective ones, the wise housewife will reduce the possibility of acthe wise cident by carefully removing from the home every agent which might possibly contribute to the starting of a fire. oil lamps are used they should be very carefully cleaned at least once a week. lamp whose air ducts are clogged with dust becomes overheated and an explosion will follow. Lamp filling should be a part of the morning's work, and then it should be done as far from the stove as possible. Gasoline or oil stoves should be filled between meals, and not when the stove is warm from a recently extinguished fire.

Fire in the hone is not infrequently caused by spontaneous combustion. Cloths used for polishing furniture, for cleaning clothes, or in cleeaning the oil or gasoline stove or lamp should be kept in a tin-lined, uncovered box, out-of-doors. To leave them in a warm air-tight place, such as a kitchen closet, invites combustion and its attendant damages. The explosive liquids with which these rags have come in contact should also be kept out-of-doors. seems almost unnecessary to add to the many admonitions against using kerosene If there is a defective for starting a fire. draught, or a quick fire is desired, pour a little melted grease on the kindling and paper with which the fire is to be started. This will answer the same purpose and is perfectly safe.

Nothing combustible should be stored in an attic or cellar. The hun-heated roof is not an infrequent cause of fire in the Something combustible is stored away in the attic, the sun beats down on the roof and a fire, inexplicable to the housewife, is the result. Inflammable or combustible articles stored in the cellar are always in more or less danger of becoming ignited through their proximity to the furnace. Careful disposition should be made of hot ashes and the beamed.ceiling above the furnace should be protected with asbestos.

Stoves and radiators are not danger-ous if proper care and thought are given to the protection of their surroundings. If they are very close to the wall the wainscotting or plastering should be protected by a sheet of asbestos. Heat-distributing pipes should likewise be covered with this non-inflammable material.

Although electricity is the safest form of lighting, do not get the idea that its use entails no danger. In one instance the outcome of such an idea was the loss of wardrobe of clothes. A young man, coming home one night in the rain, hung a damp overcoat in the closet of his room. He had an electric light extension which he used for reading, and thinking the heat from the incandescent bulb would hasten the drying of his coat he hung the light inside the coat, partially closed the wardrobe door and laid himself down on the bed for a few minutes. Falling asleep, he was awakened about two hours later to find himself possessor of some hopelessly burnt clothing.

But with all the preventative measures which the housewife may use, there will always be a percentage of unaccountable fires, and against such contingencies the household should be prepared. In a large two-story house there should be at least one small fire extinguisher on each floor. The outlay for these extinguishers can never be considered a luxury, for they safeguard life as well as belongings. Water

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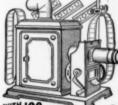
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should never be thrown upon a burning oil fire. The flame should be smothered with sand, a heavy blanket or a piece of carpet. In case extinguishers are not used it is advisable to have pails of water for the purpose. At least two pails should be kept on each floor. Let each member of the family know where they are kept, and make it a rule never to use them for any other purpose. Watch that the water does not evaporate, and if there is any danger of freezing add a quantity of salt to each pailful.

Never pull down a burning curtain. To do so increases the danger of personal injury. If water cannot be brought in time to extinguisher the fire, remove surrounding obstacles as quickly as possible, and as the burning cloth or lace falls to the floor smother the fire with a broom or rug

One word of valuable advice should always be borne in mind. If you are caught in a burning building, and the smoke is so dense as to prevent an attempt to reach the exit, drop to the floor and crawl along on your hands and knees. The density of the smoke is not so great close to the floor, and availing oneself of this fact may result in reaching safety without injury. A wet towel or cloth held close to the mouth and nostrils will offset some of the effects of smoke, but such a remedy is not always available at times of conflagration.

The conscientious housewife and mother, anxious to protect her family, will not depend wholly upon the remedies and means for fighting fire. She will guard against the necessity for their use by adopting every reasonable measure that science and experience has found efficacious in preventing it.

5,000,000 Handicapped Children

Twenty-five per cent, of the children of the United States-5,000,000 in round numbers-are growing up under handicaps which they cannot themselves remove, ac-cording to the National Association for Study and Education of Exceptional Children, which was in session at the New York University recently. Intelligent action on the part of their elders is required in the opinion of the speakers.

The needs and aims of the movement were outlined by the president, Dr. A. Emil Schmitt, of New York.

Children have been classified by the association as follows:

Those whose progress has been hindered by change of schools, slower rate of development, temporary illness, Slight physical difficulties, such as lameness or mind deformities, slightly impaired vision and hearing, adenoid vegetations and similar troubles.

Those who deviate from the normal type from hereditary, congenital and environmental causes.

Over stimulated children-irritable, excessive in imagination, without properly emotional poise, hysterical, having lack of concentration, perverse tendencies, precocity, fears and obsessions, motor disturbances and other ills of that class.

Dr. M. Neustaedter, neurologist at Bellevue Hospital, told how the sins of the father are visited on the child, closing his address with the declaration that "the child usually picks up a few sins on its





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Mending Back Yards at Small Expense 'Continued from page 27)

trillium and blood-root. With these were set a few each of aquilegia, convallaria, digitalis, violas in variety and several lilies, all of which do well in shaded places. This border can be seen in the

back of the picture.

Pictures E and F present an entirely different problem to that in the case of A and B. The latter was an old rough

der up to the highest state of fertility, so as to provide plant-food enough for the amount of vine which would be required to cover this large wall surface. You can see the result.

Few, however, can appreciate the amount of training, clipping, tying and locating required to make these vines grow up evenly all over the wall. Such vines

have a tendency to grow entirely from the top, but by clipping off of the tops, and restraining the too hearty shoots, one can accomplish wonders in the course of five or six years. This wall is a beautiful sight in summer, and is now an ornament to the adjoining garden. Catch the point in all these cases: The vines, ferns or plants used for covering unsightly objects should be planted in prepared borders, so that the



E-AN UGLY BACK-YARD NEIGHBOR

building closing up the end of the garden, while the former involved the presence of a large business block overshadowing the garden on the west side. The building itself the west side. was not unsightly, but its bare, bleak aspect from the adjoining garden called for a remedy.

As it stood to the west, its shadow was cast over the garden in the afternoon, requiring borders of such flowers as will grow in partial shade, and grass of the

was whether there was a vine which would grow to the required height. It was determined to try Ampelopsis Veitchi, under special conditions and culture. This would mean the making of a permanent border for the plants, and the entire elimination of any shrubbery near enough for the roots to compete with ampel-opsis. Also keeping the soil in the bor-



F-WHAT THE VINES DID FOR IT

same disposition. However, when it was decided to beautify it the question roots can have free feeding ground. These borders must have good drainage to carry off surplus water. When prepared from good soil, after the fifth year, annual feeding of bonemeal and muriate of potash, lightly dusted over the surface and raked in, will keep up the fertility. In hot weather provide plenty of water, always keeping in mind that little rain falls close to a

Rules for Wives

By Georgette Lablance Maeterlinck

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logue is of special interest as revealing the attitude taken by Mme. Georgette

Lablance Maeterlinck, wife of the Belgian Shakespeare, toward the wifely duties of

1. Remember always that the true wife s the inseparable half of the only complete human unit, in which two small and imperfect individualities have become merged into a large and perfect one.

2. Each half of the wedded whole retains special functions; yours are to discern, to anticipate, to yield, to cheer, to

soothe—and thus to strengthen.

3. Never trust to hirelings the essentials of your husband's physical well being; understand and frequently practise the art of selecting and preparing his food.

4. Be sure each day that his garments

APROPOS of her first visit to America, are whole, clean and suited to the season, the following philosophical decay ometer whereby to forecast and render harmless those electrical disturbances

peculiar to the married state.

6. Be to your husband's dark moods the subtle, unsuspected antidote; to his joyous mood the companion spirit of joy.

Save your caresses until you perceive that his dinner has been without a flaw; kisses to a hungry man are like froth to a parched tongue.

8. Your tongue for assent; for argument use only your eyes.

9. When your husband has an attack of gout, depreciate the art of dancing.

10. If you would convince your husband that you are a better actress than Bernhardt, a better dancer than Pavlowa, prove to him that you are a better cook than M. Escoffier.



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It is Cheaper to Pay Rent

By Olin Manley Dunton

WHY be cooped up in the city? Why not spend your rent for the purchase of your own home?

Many a young couple has been persuaded by the seductive real estate advertisements and the more seductive real estate agent into the purchase of a house and lot in the delightful suburbs, only to find out afterward the many considerations that the smooth-tongued dealer had forgotten.

The lure of the country always has appealed to me, and, as exemplified in the suburbs, I felt a strong inclination toward But my wife and I, instead of jumping at the conclusion that we must live outside the city looked into the subject pretty thoroughly. We found that aside from the desirability, which, all things considered, is doubtful, we could not afford to live there. We pay less rent for our apartment than we would for our own home. We have just the number of rooms we want and do not have to pay for the rent and upkeep of a larger establishment than we need or can afford.

Expense in dollars and cents is a matter of facts and it is to show that it is cheaper to rent than to buy rather than to discuss advantages of apartment life suburban life that this is written. All of the figures used are those I have found in Washington, D. C., and its suburbs, partly in Maryland and Virginia. Both rents and suburban values here are said to be high, but even if they are, the comparative values will be the same in cities of similar

My apartment costs me thirty dollars a month, and this includes everything but gas and electricity for cooking and lighting. That is, we get hot and cold water, heat, shades, screens, awnings, janitor service and the repair of the apartment. It is situated a mile from my office—a con-venient walking distance—in a very excellent residential neighborhood. We are on the fourth and top floor, which we choose because we have plenty of light and air and an excellent outlook, with no one over us and we pay less rent than we would on a lower floor. The few times a day we on a lower floor. The few times a day we climb the stairs is not a tax and is not to be compared with the running up and down stairs necessary in even a small house. In short, our apartment is an ideal one. Now what have our house owners to offer us?

No matter where the suburb, near the city with a small lot or further away with a larger one, we will have to expend at least five thousand dollars to obtain a lot and a small house or bungalow. A less amount cannot be considered, as it would necessitate a poorly constructed house, either a small one in a row of contract-built cheap houses, or one in an undesirable neighborhood.

It matters little whether we pay cash down or on the installment plan, we will have to pay five thousand dollars. suburban mortgages carry six per cent. have fifteen hundred dollars invested in one and know. I would have to use this and borrow the rest at the same rate so that the first item of my rent would be three hundred dollars a year in interest. The making out of the necessary papers, the title search and the renewal of the mortgages with the little extra fees that the real estate people like to throw in must also be paid. These would average from ten to twenty-five dollars a year.

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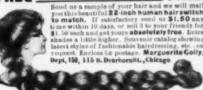
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'Dingee Guide to Rose Culture" reliable Rose Catalogue—106 pages. Malled E. Desoribes and prices nearly 1,000 Roses and plants; tells how to grow them. Hest flower regetable seeds. Estab. 1850. 70 greenhouses.

I must then buy my own coal to heat the house, paying from six dollars and a half to seven dollars and a half a ton, above the city rate, anyway, because of ex-tra haulage. Most of my friends say that for a small house, eight or nine tons is necessary for the entire year? Some have gotten along with as little as six tons and some have used twelve. The cost will be some have used twelve. between thirty-five dollars as the lowest possible limit and eighty dollars as a mod-erate maximum. I must also furnish my own hot water, either with coal or by increasing my gas bill.

Taxes and insurance vary a great deal. Some suburbs have only State and county taxes, while others are incorporated and have their local taxes as well. Some here are within the boundaries of the District of Columbia and pay district taxes, as in other cities they might be in the city limits paying city rates. This bill would vary from This bill would vary from

thirty to sixty dollars.

must furnish my Then I paper, shades, awnings, screens, and must pay the plumber, painter and carpenter, as well as sewer, alley, paving and other assessments, all of these bills being now included in my rent. These would average at least fifty dollars a year and might easily amount to one hundred dollars.

We would find our expenses for carfare mounting up wonderfully. Now I walk to work, and my wife and I walk to church. As we like to walk, we usually go on foot at least one way to places of entertainment, which she also does on most of her calling and shopping trips. The difference to us would be fifty dollars a year or more, particularly if our suburb did not lie within the one-fare zone. we omitted the calls and entertainments and exchanged the excellent preacher and good music we now enjoy for a small suburban church, this would be lessened. For a sedentary couple, this difference might be only twenty dollars a year, this being a very low estimate.

The cost of provisions and services will also be found to have increased. If the housewife has not the time to take a half day for marketing, she telephones her order—and pays accordingly—or buys from the single suburban store, invariably pay-ing above city rates. The delivery of ing above city rates. trunks or packages at such a distance from town and the performance of services, either by a regularly hired servant or one hired by the day, cost more, too. These extra expenses would easily aggregate one hundred dollars, as suburbanites have admitted. With the most careful buying, they could hardly be brought be-

low fifty dollars a year.

What I would pay for rent in the suburbs would be, then

 Coal
 35

 Taxes, insurance
 30

 Repairs, upkeep
 50

 Carfare
 20

 Provisions, services
 50

 Wiscellances
 50
 100 50 Total\$500 \$765

In every case, the low estimate has been lower than could reasonably be expected, and it would certainly be impossible to attain them all, as it would likewise be improbable that I would have to pay the maximum in all the items.

Even at the lowest estimate, however, I would exceed my present rent by one hundred and forty dollars. With the er plants; tells how to grow them. Best flower trugetable needs. Estab. 1950. 70 greenbouses. same money, instead of a four-room apart-



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but the most expensive apartment houses Some houses, like some suburbs, are held at ridiculously high prices for the sole reason that some people think it fashionable and therefore necessary, to live in them. The person who would use that kind of apartment would, if living in the suburbs, exceed the maximum indicated above, or more than twice my present rent.

For that rental, nearly eight hundred dollars, one can get as fine an apartment as anyone could desire.

Our friends and companions, living on about the same scale as we do, find their expenses in the suburbs to be between six hundred and six hundred and fifty dollars, which is a fair average rate. seems then, that it would cost us between one hundred and fifty and three hundred dollars a year more to own our home in the suburbs than to live in a city apartment.

In the above estimate, I have omitted two items which the real estate dealer dwells upon invitingly. The first is the appreciation in value. This is usually negligible. Suburban property rises in value from farm land to suburban land, but that rise goes to the speculators, who have bought it in acreage and who sell it in lots at as high rates as it will bring. The property reaches a certain value for residential purposes, which it does not ex-ceed readily. This is the price we must ceed readily. This is the price we must pay for it. We cannot sell at a profit be-cause others will go further out rather than pay more. Although exceptional cases do exist, such property as a rule cannot be regarded as having speculative value. The depreciation in the value of the house and assessments for improvements will usually offset all appreciation in the value of the land.

The other item is the raising of vegetables and chickens. Assuming that one does succeed in raising them, they are usually more than paid for in time and labor. and any amount that may possibly be saved from this source is more than offset the time saved by the city dweller. There is not only the daily hour or more extra spent in going to and from work, and the extra hours added to shopping and entertainments, but there are also the extra time and labor required in the house. The housewife, even if she employs a servant, does increased work and climbs stairs, and the man uses much of his spare time at home in working.

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Dressing Up the Home

By Florence Scott Bernard

T TWO seasons of the year our home undergoes a complete change. the beginning of summer it is fixed up in summer array just as you and I change our mode of dress at the different seasons. It is the same again at the

winter season, when the summer furni-ture and decorations are put into the large clean attic and the winter dress takes its place.

Thus, our home does not present the same tiring appearance year after year, but the changing rests one and is a substitute for the summer cottage which we cannot afford, and lends itself to the cheerful effect during the time of its reign. The home is a very important factor in life and should be treated as such. One cannot be cheerful and happy, if the home is dull and monotonous. A bright, cheerful home makes bright, cheerful souls within, A bright, cheerful It is a place to live and not a mere existing place.

will explain the complete change which our home undergoes at these regular periods. The kitchen remains the same, of course, for there is no more here than is really needed. It is my workshop-clean and simple. A zinc table, stove, cupboard and stool are placed within easy reach of each other and complete the kitchen. A host of flowers in the backyard give the summer brightness to this room as they look toward my kitchen window.

The other rooms are fitted out with matting rugs and willow furniture in sum-The curtains are of ecru net or serim with cluny lace edges and are hung in long straight lines with a valance be-tween the two curtains. This allows the curtains to be separated and lets plenty of bright sunshine into the rooms, for there are no dainty upholsterings to fade in its light. The cushions are of cretonne in bright colors. Glass vases of flowers are in evidence, and the brass and pottery vases and bric-a-brac are put in the attic with the winter finery. The draperies are with the winter finery. The draperies are light and "summery" and are of the wash-able kind. The bedroom curtains are of dotted swiss with flowered borders of

One set of bedroom curtains has a dainty border of pink rosebuds. paper is of a creamy tint with faint trellises of lavender and pink sweetpeas. In the winter months inner curtains of rose silk are put up and a canopy of rose silk and lace is put over the bed. The furni-The furniture in this room is bird's-eye maple, which serves for all seasons. The winter rug is of moquette and combines the colors used in the room.

Another bedroom has curtains of yel-low swiss with a border of palest blue. The winter inner curtains are of yellow silk and the room is treated in the same manner as the other. The furniture is golden oak, and a wicker table and chairs make the change for summer.

The dining-room is papered in tan with just a touch of blue to give it color. The curtains are of ecru net with inner cur-ains of golden brown arras cloth. The inner curtains are only used during the cold months, however. The matting rug is tan and blue, but the moquette rug is golden brown and tan.

The living-room has a two-toned paper in shades of dainty green, and the room is done in this color even to the stain of the willow furniture. The room The living-room has a two-toned



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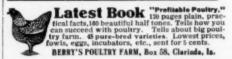


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is changed to a very dark green when its season comes, and is easily done by the green velour hangings, the green velvet rug and the upholstering of the mahogany furniture. A bit of pale yellow in the coloring relieves the deep green effect and combines with the tan of the dining-room, for there is an arch between It gives a delightful, warm, the rooms.

cozy effect.

The parlor is done in a pale two-toned rose. The furniture is mahogany with a few gilt fancy chairs. As this room is seldom used except on company occasions (the living-room being so large and cozy) it is not changed, with the exceptions of the rose silk draperies and hangings.

An Electric Restaurant

· An electric restaurant, which entirely does away with the services of waiters,

has been installed in Paris.

It is fitted with tables for one, two, three, four and larger numbers of guests. Beneath the dining-room is the kitchen, and dishes prepared below are sent straight up to the tables through the floor.

A guest gives his order through an electrophone attached to the electric lamp on the table. The electrophone carries the voice to the kitchen below without any especial effort of the diner to speak into The dish ordered comes up through a moderate-sized hole in the table.

When the diner wishes to get rid of dishes or glasses he merely says so and they disappear silently through the hole by

which they came, When the table is a large one the dish can be made to circulate and stop before any diner who wishes it.

No waiter or human assistant appears at the table from the moment the diner sits down until he goes out. When he wishes to pay his check he says so. It comes up through the table, he leaves the money and goes away. There is no waiter to be tipped and none to feel aggrieved because he is not tipped.

The inventor of the system is M. Georgia Knap, a noted electrician living in Paris, but of foreign origin. He has already built a small restaurant in Paris, which has worked quite successfully, and now he is planning a larger and more lux-urious one for St, Petersburg.

Singing Lessons

Mrs. Bilkins-Do you think it is worth while for my daughter to go on taking singing lessons? She has been at it for five years, and cannot sing yet.

Professor von Note—Dit you expect

her to learn to zing? She vill neffer zing in zee vide vorld.

Mrs. Bilkins-Then why didn't you say so long ago?

Professor von Note-I thought you merely vanted to strengthen her lungs. Fun.

By Rebecca Deming Moore

By Rebecca Deming Moore
Indeed, I hope it is not wrong
To wish that calls were not so long.
And chairs so high, and I so small,
My toes, they will not touch at all.
Try as I will, I cannot keep
My feet from going fast asleep.
And even if there's cake and tea,
They say they are not good for me.
And ladies talk of silly things:
How sweetly the new choir sings;
And one says she is most afraid
She'll lose her treasure of a maid;
And then they cry, "what trials have we!"
They never give a thought to me.



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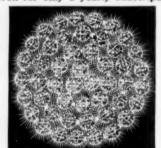
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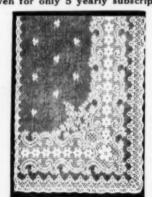
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Premium 812-The combination of blue, gold and white, with a green clover leaf in the center, gives each pin a very handsome appearance. This set will delight any woman or girl. \$1.00 value. Illustration is only 1/2 actual size. Sent prepaid for yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

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The quality of these plants is better than that of any preceding season. They can be planted with absolute success as they are full of vigor and a wonderful productiveness and will grow luxuriously and thrive gloriously in all sections of the country.

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KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—The finest creamy white rose under cultivation, well deserving its royal name.

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PRESIDENT TAFT—This rose produces magnificent vivid pink flowers which retain their freshness and beauty of color.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—The finest creamy white rose under cultivation, well deserving its royal name.

McCall's Most Extraordinary Spring Premium Offer.—This remarkable collection of ten roses would be cheap at \$1.00, but to make it worth your while to speak about McCall's Magazine to your friends, we agree to send the entire collection of ten roses, absolutely free, for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magagine at 50 cents each, or for one two-year subscription at \$1.00. Your own renewal may count as one subscrip

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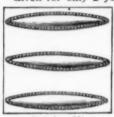
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with handsome Roman gold, Worth

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Premium 71-This set consists of one back comb and two side combs in tortoise-shell finish; warranted unbreakable. These three combs, all full size, sent delivery charges prepaid on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

The Lightning Darner

most liberal offer.

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Pretty Baby Ring and Bracelet Given for only 2 yearly Subscriptions

Premium 786—The ring is attached to bracelet by a little chain and so keeps the baby from losing it. The bracelet is set with a small turquoise. Both ring and bracelet are 12-karat gold-filled. Retail price, \$1.00, but we send the entire set for only 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Beautiful Four-Piece Child's Silver Set Given for only 3 yearly subscriptions



Premium 828. Actual size 31/8 x 8 inches

-Set consists, as shown in pic-Premium 828 ture, of knife, fork, spoon and napkin ring in lined box. Guaranteed extra heavily plated with pure silver. This complete set sent prepaid for only 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Handsome Gold-Filled Baby Jewelry Set

Given for only 4 yearly subscriptions
Premium 737—This valuable set consists of a
baby neck chain with heart pendant, a
baby ring, two baby pins—all gold-filled. Sent prepaid for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Retail value, \$1.50.

This Splendid Fountain Pen Given For Only 4 Yearly Subscriptions

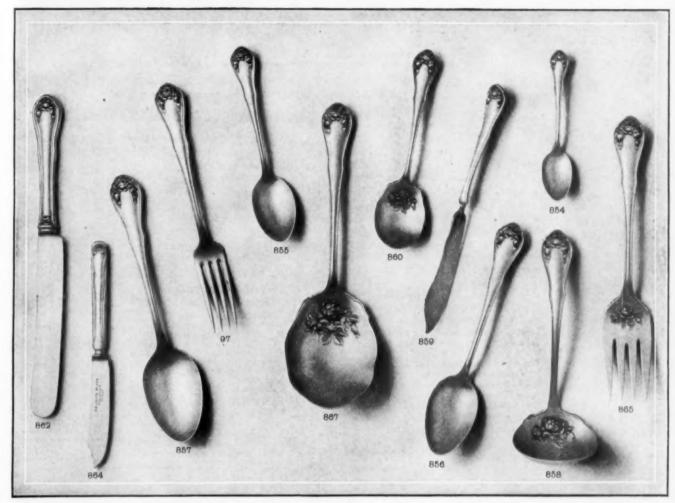


The barrel is made of the finest quality, beautifully polished hard Premium 239—This handsome pen will give excellent satisfaction. rubber. The pen point is guaranteed to be 14-karat solid gold and the feeding device is satisfactory in every way. Sent prepaid, and safe delivery guaranteed, for getting only 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. This pen makes a very nice gift, as it is both useful and ornamental.

Send for a Free Copy of McCall's Complete List of Premiums

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Exquisite Silverware Given for Subscriptions



Each piece of Silverware is over three times as large as the above illustration indicates.

You can earn in a few hours any of this magnificent silverware by getting your friends to subscribe for McCall's Magazine. Every woman will be glad to subscribe when you explain that a year's subscription costs only 50 cents including any 15-cent McCall Pattern free.

A guarantee of 25 years' wear goes with every piece of this extra heavily plated silverware. This extraordinary guarantee is made possible because this silverware has 20% more pure silver than any other A-1 silverware on the market. It is also specially reinforced at wearing points.

This magnificent silverware is made by the famous Oncida Community. We offer their beautiful and popular "La Rose" pattern, finished in the very fashionable French Gray effect. You must see it to half appreciate its beauty and elegance, Guaranteed to please you in every respect.

Premium 862—Six Engraved Handle Silver Table Knives (91% ins. long), Sent prepaid for only 10 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 858—Elegant Silver Gravy Ladle (634 ins. long), Sent prepaid for only 3 yearly subscriptions and 5 cents.

Premium 866—Six Handsome Silver Soup Spoons (6% ins. long), Sent prepaid for only 8 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 859—Magnificent Silver Butter Knife (7½ ins. long). Sent prepaid for only 2 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 867—Magnificent Silver Berry Spoon (87% ins. long).
Sent prepaid for only 4 yearly subscriptions.

Premium 861—Beautiful Silver Cream Ladle (5½ ins. long).

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Premium 97—Six Engraved Handle Silver Forks (7½ ins. long).

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Premium 860-Exquisite Sugar Shell (53/4 ins. long). Sent prepaid for only 2 yearly subscriptions.

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Getting the Most Out of Life

By Mary Eleanor O'Donnell

HOW is one to get the most out of life? Can it be secured by money saving? Not always. The miser isn't usually a happy individual. Can it be secured by marrying the one you love Not always; sometimes those we love best of all make us the most wretched and unhappy.

Can it be secured by achievement in the business world, in education, in art? No; for while these pursuits may prove fascinating, delightful and inspiring, they cannot

fill the place of a dear friend.

The loneliness of a life of continual study and grind becomes unbearable in the end, even to the student whose name is known throughout the world of let-

A genius cannot live on glory alone. He has to have an account at the corner grocery store, and he craves the grasp of friend's hand and a friendly word just

like the rest of us.

So, after all, the way to get the most out of life is to have many aims, to make one's life fit snugly and comfortably wherever it chances to be, and to keep young in body and heart and mind by taking care of the health, the morals and the spiritual self. So often lazy people appear o comfortable and selfish people so serene that an ordinary, self-sustaining hustler, who is trying to get the most out of life, must have the soul of an angel and the mind of a philosopher to keep from envying them.

Love and devotion are among the best sources for getting the most out of life. They are met with in every sphere, but more particularly in the homes of the middle class, where the attention of the passer-by is seldom attracted. A great drawback to this form of happiness is the woman who spends her time in reminding her husband that he is less kind than he used to be. Usually, when a woman gets an idea that her husband is neglecting her, or that he doesn't care for her as he used to, she begins to spread sighs and wails of anguish over all the household territory. All this tends to make the suspected husband nervous and irritable, and if he begins to rant and say unpleasant things he is hardly to be blamed. But it is these little miseries and worries that make it difficult to get the most out of life through the matrimonial pathway.

It isn't necessary for a woman to be desperately in love with a man to be jealous of him and so make life a howling wilderness for both. She may not like her best hat, either, but she doesn't want any other

woman to wear it.

This is the type of woman who will fail miserably in her search for happiness. She has never tried to learn how to get the best out of life. She is of the narrow, selfish type-spoiled, unfit to bear the burdens of life and unable to meet its trials patiently; she is one of the women who never mature - only grow old - without judgment, forethought, common sense or

Every woman who is trying to get the best out of life must make the best of herself. Strong-minded women who hold themselves superior to the obligations of dress and manners and all the little pleas-ant little artificialties of life are unattractive because they are ignorant of the real meaning of womanhood.

One Woman's Experience



"At last you convinced me that home-baked beans were not nearly so good as yours.

"What you say is true—they are mushy and broken. Some are baked to a crisp, some hardly baked at all. Also they are hard to digest.

"It is also true about those sixteen hours—about starting today to get a meal for tomorrow.

"Every woman likes to have some meals ready to serve. So I decided to try Van Camp's.



"But my grocer didn't lave them that day, so I tried another brand.

"Perhaps I was spoiled by the pictures you painted of the goodness of Van Camp's. In any event, the factory-baked beans did not please

"They lacked that zest-that flavor -which your ads taught me to expect. So I went back disappointed to the old home dish.



"Then, one day in a magazine you told me the difference between other baked beans and Van Camp's. So I decided to try again.

"That time I got Van Camp's.

"Well, the difference you claim is hardly one-tenth the difference that I

'Can't you find some way to better tell people what a wonderful dish you



"Now we eat Van Camp's Beans in some way four or five times a week.

"We serve them hot and we serve them cold. We even serve them for breakfast, in croquettes fried with We serve them in salads.

"This has become the most popular dish we serve. And one result is that our meat bills have come down about one-third.

"You say you bake for only a million homes. Evidently others are as slow as I was, but they'll find you

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